BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 20, 1840: 3,187.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged [illegible] siderable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are hereby requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding the Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for the above will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 20, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, will be reprinted by Subscription as a Pamphlet and sold at Rs. 2 per Copy at this Office.

To insure a sale Gentlemen who may wish to have a Copy are requested to make an early application.

Bombay Gazette Office, July 20, 1840.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

FOR PASSAGE TO SINGAPORE.—The "*Tartar*," Captain W. O. YOUNG, will be dispatched for the above Port on the 26th Instant, apply to Captain YOUNG at Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.'s Office.

Bombay, 20th July 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications.

Bombay Gazette Office, 20th July 1840.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

Bombay, 20th July 1840.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the Charter (Clause XXXVI of Act. III of 1840,) a General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held in the Bank Office on Monday the 3rd of August at 11 o'clock A. M. when a statement of the affairs of the Bank up to 30th June will be submitted by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
W. W. CARGILL,
Actg. Secy. and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th July 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be Sold on Monday the 27th instant, at the Naval Yard at 11 o'clock precisely, Sundry Mess Stores and other useful articles landed from the Steamers just arrived from England, and also various unserviceable articles returned from Vessel, of War and Steamers.

TERMS—*Cash.*

On delivery of articles, which are to be removed within two days after Sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchasers.

J. HARRISON,
Asst. Indian Naval Storekeeper

Bombay: Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, 17th July 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A MASQUERADE BALL and SUPPER to be given at the RACKET COURT HOTEL, by MRS. GRANT, on Tuesday the 21st Instant.

Price of Ticket, Rupees 2.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Wednesday, the 22nd Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of Derbyshire Spar Articles, consisting of Beautiful Black Marble Tables richly Inlaid, both round and octagon, Black Marbles, Candelabras, Cleopatra Needles, Bell Vases, Roman Baths, Candlesticks, Fluor Spar Tazzas, Marble Plates, Inkstands, Tulip Bottles, Paper Weights &c. &c.

Also an Elegant Or Molu Clock, the dying Warrior Protected, and an Alabaster Clock.

An Invoice of Saddlery by Milroy comprising Best Shaftoe flap and plain Saddles, Military Ditto, Bridles, Martingales, Surcingles &c. A Few Chests of Hysob Tea; Green Woollen Cloth, Bolts of English Canvas No. 1 to 5; Wearing Aparrel, Furniture, Books &c. &c.

At 1 P. M. 2 Greys, a Bay and Chesnut Arab Horses sold on accouut of the Mortgagee, after which several Casks of Bass's Beer.

At 3 o'clock will be put up a quantity of Iron Knees, Bolts, Blocks, Kentledge, &c. saved from the Castlereagh.

FOR SALE.—On Commission, a Brass Cornoeon Trumpet in excellent order.

A Double barrelled Gun by "Reilly" in case complete.

2 Pair of Plated Curry Dishes of the very best plate.

A very Elegant Green and white Dinner service.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE.—A High Caste Grey Arab Horse about six years old.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

THE numerous communications which have been addressed to Captain GRINDLAY from all parts of India, conveying the most flattering approbation of the manner in which his duties to his constituents have hitherto been performed, and the most cordial assurances of support to the new Firm, commenced in November, 1838, are felt by him to call for a public expression of gratitude.

In thus offering his thanks for the extensive and honorable patronage long afforded to the Establishment under his sole management, and now so kindly promised to the Firm of GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS, he begs to assure his numerous friends and well wishers, that the efforts of himself and his partners will be unremittingly directed to merit the continued confidence reposed in them by the various branches of the Indian community, both at home and abroad.

The high character attained by the Establishment under his superintendence has been the result of many years' perseverance.—Its pretensions were tested by experience, and the value of the facilities which it afforded for the dispatch of business, tried and vouched for by a large proportion of those whose engagements led them to India. It is acknowledged with pride, that success followed exertion, and the means have thus been obtained of increasing the resources of the Establishment and greatly enlarging the circle of its usefulness.

In conclusion, Messrs. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS have only to remind their Subscribers and the Public at large, that they continue to transact every description of business connected with India and the Colonies.

Parties desiring to support this Agency are informed that Subscriptions of 12 Rupees per annum will be received by

Messrs. COLVIN, AINSLIE, COWIE & Co. Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY & Co..... Madras
Messrs. LECKIE & Co..... Bombay.
Messrs. FRITH & Co..... Do.

Office of the East India Army Agency in London, 16, Cornhill, and East India Rooms, 8, St. Martin's Place Charing, Cross.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—1840.

EAST INDIAN ARMY AGENCY,

16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, CHRISTIAN & MATTHEWS.

BY the Convention between the British and French Governments, the Mails will be made up for India viâ Marseilles on the 4th of every Month, except when it happens to fall on Sunday, when the Mail will be made up the following day. A Mail willlikewise be made up monthly, viâ FALMOUTH.

The following Table shows the days on which the Mail is despatched from London viâ Falmouth and Gibraltar, and the Corresponding dates of despatch from London viâ Marseilles, with their respective periods of Arrival at Malta, from whence they are conveyed together to Alexandria. The Mail viâ Falmouth will await at Malta the arrival of that viâ Marseilles.

FROM LONDON VIA FALMOUTH.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta,*		
1839 Saturday,	Dec.	21	1840 Wednesday,	Jan.	8
1840 ,,	Jan.	*		Feb.	*
,,	Feb.	*		Mar.	*
,,	Mar.	21	Wednesday,	Apr.	8
,,	Apr.	*	,,	May	6
,,	May	23	,,	June	10
,,	June	20	,,	July	8
,,	July	25	,,	Aug.	12
,,	Aug.	22	,,	Sept.	9

The present Contract Terminates.

* *These dates are not yet determined, 9th Dec.* 1839.

FROM LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Leaves London.			*Arrive at Malta.*		
Saturday,	Jan.	4	Monday,	Jan.	13
Tuesday,	Feb.	4	Thursday,	Feb.	13
Wednesday,	Mar.	4	Friday,	Mar.	13
Saturday,	Apr.	4	Monday,	Apr.	13
Monday,	May	4	Wednesday,	May	13
Thursday,	June	4	Saturday,	June	13
Saturday,	July	4	Monday,	July	13
Tuesday,	Aug.	4	Thursday,	Aug.	13
Friday,	Sept.	4	Monday,	Sept.	14
Monday,	Oct.	*	Tuesday,	Oct.	13
Wednesday,	Nov.	4	Friday,	Nov.	13
Friday,	Dec.	4	Monday,	Dec.	14

* October 4th falling on Sunday.

Information on the various Routes, &c. and letters of credit on the principal Continental Cities as well as Malta, Constantinople, Egypt and India, may be obtained at this Agency, where the latest Intelligence of every description connected with the East and Indian Journals and other publications, are always available to the subscribers.

Much inconvenience being experienced by parties in the country, in the transmission of their Letters by the overland route, they are respectfully informed, that on payment of an *Annual Subscription of £1 in advance*, to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.'s Agency No. 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, they may send their letters to be registered and forwarded; and the postage paid will be charged periodically to the Subscribers.

POSTAGE.—Letters either by British or French Steamers, are chargeable by weight; and a Letter (which may contain any number of enclosures, sealed or otherwise,) not exceeding the weight of a quarter of an ounce, is liable to a single rate of Postage,—that is, by the Marseilles line 2s. and 8d. and by the Falmouth Mail. the weight not to exceed Half an Ounce, the Postage to be 1s., all paid in advance. On Newspapers the Postage by Marseilles is 2d., by Falmouth free; they must however be posted within seven days from the date of their publication.

All Letters should be written on thin "Bank Post" paper, and wafered, and marked respectively "viâ Falmouth," and "viâ Marseilles."

Passengers wishing to embark by the Falmouth Packet, should do so at Blackwall, on the Evening of Thursday preceding the dates above mentioned, which are uniformly Saturday; or they may leave London by the Falmouth Mail of that aturday.

N. B.—Passengers will experience great difficulty by this conveyance, because on the arrival of the Mails at Alexandria on the 19th of every month they are immediately conveyed across by Express in there days, at a rate too rapid for Passengers to Suez, from whence the Steamer departs to Bombay on the 23rd of the month.—

—A French Steamer leaves Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, and arrives at Alexandria in fourteen days by which a Passenger leaving by the 1st, will reach Alexandria on the 15th, and have seven days to cross to Suez.

PASSAGE MONEY.

BY THE BRITISH STEAMERS.

	Chief Cabin. £	s.	d.	Second Cabin. £	s.	d.	
Between London and Gibraltar.....	20	0	0	14	0	0	Including Provisions.
Between Gibraltar and Malta.....	13	0	0	7	10	0	
Between Malta and Alexandria.....	12	0	0	8	0	0	
	45	0	0	29	10	0	
Between Falmouth and Gibraltar.....	18	0	0	12	0	0	
Between Alexandria and Beyrout*.....	6	0	0	4	0	0	
Between Marseilles and Malta.....	9	0	0				

* The Communication between Alexandria and Beyrout is intended in future to be by a Sailing Vessel.

BY THE FRENCH STEAMERS.

Which leave Marseilles on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each Month.

	1st Class. Fr.	1 Class. 3d Class. Fr.	Fr.	
Between Marseilles and Malta.....	230	140	60	Not including Provisions, which are chargedfor at the rate of 6 Francs per diem for *Dejeune a la Fourchette* & dinner.
Between Malta and Alexandria..	250	150	70	
If in the first instance, the passage is taken for the whole distance from Marseilles to Alexandria, the fare will be..	250	150	140	

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN EUROPE AND INDIA OVERLAND.

THE following PLAN, now in practice by a large number of the Subscribers to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co.'s Agency, is recommended for general adoption:—

ALL Letters should be addressed in the ordinary manner, but with the addition of "16, *Cornhill*" below, and the name of the Subscriber on the back, to whose account the Postage is tobe charged. The Letters are immediately on their receipt *registered* and forwarded (post paid) by Messrs. G. and Co. to the address, either permanent or variable, of the Party in Europe or India respectively. The Postages with the Annual Subscription, are charged periodically in account with the Subscriber, payable either in England or India; or in many cases a remittance in advance is made to cover the probable estimated amount during the year.

An Envelope, containing several enclosures, written on thin paper and wafered, may thus be sent:—

VIA MARSEILLES

IF WEIGHING

Under Quarter of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... ....2*s.* 8*d.*
Under Half ditto, double ditto...3*s.* 6*d.*

VIA FALMOUTH.

IF WEIGHING

Under Half of an Ounce, a single rate of postage..... ....1*s.* 0*d.*
Under One Ounce, double ditto...2*s.* 0*d.*

The Enclosures would then be forwarded by Messrs. G. and Co. to their respective destinations.

Subscribers absent from England have the privilege of naming a Proxy, to avail himself of the resources of the East India Rooms, in London.

And it is requested that a Letter of full Instructions be addressed to Messrs. G. and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

It is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 23rd of July.

Arrangements have been ordered to be made, to ensure, as far as practicable, the safe and speedy passage of the Mails from Bussora to Beyroot, but it is essential that letters, both private and public be made of small dimensions, that the Mail may be light.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 10th June 1840.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED.—July 17th, Ship Cleveland, W. Morley, Master, to Liverpool.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Vessels.	E. I. C. Steamers.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Cleopatra.
Sloop Clive	Sesostris.
Schooners.	Victoria.
Shannon and Mahi.	Berenice.
Cutters.	Ceylon Govt. Steamer
Margaret and Nurbudda.	Seaforth.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

English.	
Mahamudy.	Mary Mitcheson,
Shannon.	Bencoolen,
Adele.	Thetis,
Catherine	Monarch,
Sir John Herschel.	Justina,
Julia,	Elizabeth Walker,
Rajasthan,	Salacia,
Crown,	Colchester,
Queen Victoria,	Majestic.
Abel Gower,	Lord Auckland,
Hindoostan,	Tartar,
Wilson,	Calcutta,
British King,	Quinten Leech,
Earl of Durham,	Euphrates,
Ann,	Carnatic,
Caledonia,	John,
William Turner.	Westmoreland,
Country.	
Benares,	Charles Forbes,
Fort William.	Sir Wm. Wallace,
Cauderbux.	Castle Huntly,
Doulut Savoy,	Futhel Rahimon,
Lady Grant·	Drongan,
Pittamber Savoy.	Fazel Currim,
Earl of Clare.	Soobrow.
Bombay Castle.	Colonel Newal.
Lowjee Family.	Aliet Rahiman.
Helen.	Caledonia,
Caroline,	
Portuguese.	**French.**
Brig Simplicia.	Barque Naverino.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destinatio	To Sail
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	persianGulf	23d July
Fort William	J. Jeejeebhoy	E. china	
The CeylonGovt. Steamer Seafortd.	Frith	colombo	uncertain.
Shannon	Forbes & Co.	Liverpool	
Lady Grant			
Earl of Clare			
Lowjee Family			
Adele	Skinner andCo.	Singapoor.	dispatch.
Catherine	Forbes & Co	Calcutta	
Helen		ditro	dispatch
Rajasthan	W. Nicol & Co	Liverpool	dispatch
Sir J. Herschel.			
Jullia			
Crown	Dirom, Carter and Co.	Do.	Q.dispatch
Queen Victoria.	J. Jeejeebhoy		
Abel Gower	Dirom, Carter and Co.	calcutta	
Thetis	Dirom, Carter and Co	London	dispatch
Hindoostan	Ritchie Steuart and Co.		
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co.	clyde	
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co	Liverpool	Q dispatch
Ann	Dirom Cearter& Co.	clyde	
British King	Skinner & Co.	Do.	
Earl of Durham	Grey and Co	London	dispatch
Mary Mitchelson	Foster and Co		
William Turner	Pollexfen Milne and co.	calcutta	Q di patch
Bencoolen	Macvicar Burn and co.	Sydney	
Justina	Wooler & Co.	calcutta	in July.
Monarch	W. Nicol &Co.		
Salacia	Dirom, Carter and co.		
Elizabeth Walker			
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co	calcutta	
Charles Forbes	H. Bhicajee		
Colchester			
Majestic	G. S. King Esq		
Castle Huntly	cursetjee cawsjee and co.		
Lord Auckland.	Dirom carter& co.	Uncertain	
Caroline	Aga M. Rahim		
Tartar	Remington and Co.		
Calcutta	Dirom Carter and Co		
Quinteen Leach.			
Drongan			
Euphrates			
Carnatic			
Coll Newell			

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

July 1840.	Morn. H M	Aft. H M
20th Monday	2 32	2 50
21st Tuesday	3 9	3 31

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4th June.
„ *Paris*..... 6th Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

July 20—Monday.—Margaret.
21—Tuesday.
22—Wednesday.—Magdalen.—Moon Last Quarter
23—Thursday.—Town and Fortress of Ghuznee captured byStorm by the English, 1839.
24—Friday.
25—Saturday.—St. James.—Natives of India first allowed to sit on the Petit Jury, 1828.
26—Sunday.—6th Sunday after Trinity.—St, Anne.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

Birth.—At Ahmednugger, on Sunday the 12th Instant, the Lady of Captain T. M. B. Turner, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrival.—None.

Departures.

July 15th.—Lieut. and Adjt. R. Creed, 2d Bn. Artillery, to Poonah.
do. 17th.—Major Cumming, 1st E. Regt., to Aden.
do. do. Ensign F. Tower, 45th Regt. M. N. I., to Sea.
do. 18th. Lieut. J.S. Unwin, Artillery, to Deccan.
do. do. Ensign Cottell, 21st Regt. N. I., to Poonah.
do. do. Ensign Duke, 21st Regt. N. I. to Poona.

RATES OF BOMBAY GOVT. STOCK, 14th July 1840.

4 per Cent—1835 | 36.... at 98 4 to 98 8
4 per Cent—1832 | 33. .. at 104 to 104½

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Country Produce.

COTTON.—Shipments to China are being made and it is supposed that prices will advance.

OPIUM.—The fifth and final opium sale of the season took place at Calcutta on the 29th ultimo. It is consisting of 1769 chests Patna and 1089 Benares, of which 150 of the former were reserved for the French Government. The following to the surprise of every one is the result :

Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds
Patna 1619	785	710	736.9.0	11,92,500
Benares 1089	705	680	686-4-10	7,47,385

An hour before the sale purchases could have been made at 690 and 650. The purchases we understand weoe principally made for storing at manilla One house bought 1000 chests.

The biddings opened at 715, receded to 710, thence rose again to 730, which was the extreme rate paid during the progress of the first division of the Patna ; the remaining moiety sold much higher, the biddings having opened at 755, from which they gradually ascended to 785, thence again declined to 750, at which rate the closing lot was let off.

The Benares sold at even fuller rates—the opening price being 705, from which it declined to 680, thence again rose to and continued at 695, the few final lots bringing 690. Although prices ranged much higher than was contemplated, judging from the accounts received from China by the *Water Witch*, and the heavy stock remaining in the hands of the Bazar speculators, who, notwithstanding they bought a very moderate quantity, influenced the currency of the sale by their imprudent and incautious mode of bidding ; and the rather improved accounts received from Singapore per *Gipsey*, two days before the sale, in some measure, to raise the price of the Benares drug.

Europe Goods.

Piece Goods.—Nothing doing at present nor likely to take place to any extent before the termination of the rains.

Metals.—Scarcely any transactions have takof place in them during the week, an Invoice ny Swedish Iron at Rs. 61 per Candy being the onel one we have heard of.

The Money Market.

Exchange.—Has undergone no alterations since the date of our last, the rate being still 2*s* | 0¼*d* to 2*s* | 0¼per Rupee at 6 months sight at which some business has been done.

Bank Shares.—Several transactions have lately had effect at 25 per cent. Premium.

Freights.

To London.—May be quoted at £ 3. 15 |
Do. Liverpool.— at £ 3. 5 |
Do. Macao.—For Cotton Rs. 16½ per Candy, for Opium Dollars 8 per Chest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFGHANISTAN CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Such of your Military readers as were in the Corps d'Armee of Sinde, and present in the memorable halt at Jerruk, when the Bombay column was considered inadequate to attack the Beloochy rabble in and about Hyderabad. will be greatly edified by reading an article on new Orleans in the " United Service Journal, June 1840 : the following extract may show that Lord Keane of Ghuzni and Copperquin ! was as cautious and credulous at New Orleans as at Jerruk, his luck in the latter case was, that he had not General Jackson and Yankee Doodle ! to deal with.——U. C.

" General Jackson, in his dispatch to the American Secretary of War, dated, " Camp below New Orleans," December 27, states, that it was two o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd, when he received the first intimation of the landing of our troops ; his force at that time consisting of " parts of the 7th and 44th Regiments, not exceeding 700 together, the City Militia, a part of General Caffee's Brigade of mounted gunmen, and the detached Militia from the western division of Tennesse—these two last corps were stationed four miles above the city." From this statement there can be little doubt, that had General Keane been informed of the unprepared state of the enemy, he would, without encountering any opposition of moment, have entered New Orleans at the head of the Light Brigade, as soon as the news of his debarkation could have reached its inhabitants ; and it is perfectly obvious that the primary cause of the failure of the expedition, was the want of a sufficient number of boats, and other craft, of a light draught of water, to transport, at one trip, the whole of the troops, or at all events 3,000 men direct from the fleet to the head of the Bayou.

Referring to this subject, and likewise to the supposition that the *ruse de guerre* of Lieutenant Jones, in exaggerating the strength of the defences at Fort Coquille, &c., had occasioned the determination to advance by the Bayou Catalan, a work published by an American General, who possessed a perfect knowledge of all the localities in that quarter, and of the force under the command of General Jackson, has the following observations :—" To this direction of the invaders, and their halt after they had reached the bank of the Mississippi, may, under God, be ascribed the salvation of New Orleans, and General Jackson's merited fame. By this approach, the enemy placed the American Army in their front, leaving its rear open to every species of resource, and its flanks perfectly secured by the river and the cypress (cedar) swamps ; a situation the most desirable to a military chief, because it enables him to condense his forces, and disembarrass his mind of every care but that of marshalling his men, and preparing for battle. Yet, as the enemy had, unperceived, got within two hours march of the city, if they had proceeded directly forward, the advantages of General Jackson's position, which afterwards became all-important, could not have availed him ; because the enemy would have carried surprise with them, would have found the American corps dispersed, without concert, and unprepared for combat ; and making the attack with a superior numerical force of disciplined troops, against a body composed chiefly of irregulars : under such circumstances, no soldier of experience will pause for a conclusion. The most heroic bravery would have proved unavailing, and the Capital of Louisiana, with its millions of property, would have been lost. But, blinded by confidence, beguiled by calculations injurious to the honour of the high-mettled patriot sons of Louisiana, and considering the game safe, they gave themselves up to security, took repose, and waited for reinforcements*."

There is much truth in all of the above, with the exception of the alleged " superior numerical force," & the last paragraph ; for the fact is,that it was want of confidence that caused General Keane to halt at Villeré's plantation ; the prisoners taken all agreeing in their report, (as doubtless priviously settled,) that there were from " 13,000 to 14,000 troops in the city, and from 2,000 to 3,000 at a fort on our rear, near ' the English town,' a bend of the river, about ten miles from our encampment." "

* Wilkinson's Memoirs, vol. i. p. 537.

ONE OF THE JURY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—One of the Jurymen connected with the case of Kane and Tindall of the " Earl of Durham" tried before the Supreme Court on the 16th instant, would have perjured himself beyond a doubt, had he given vent to those expressions in a public manner before the Court, which the *Times* of this day, alludes to, and had his name been mentioned to the Judge. Prior to the delivery of the verdict, every Juryman is, of course, bound by his oath to express his individual opinion on the case before him ; but after the precise form of the verdict has been unanimously agreed to, and delivered before the Court, it must reflect, a sad want of judgement, (to say the least) on the part of that Juryman, who could say, that had he previously known the sentiments of the Judge as to the extent of the damages, or the nature of the sentence about to be pronounced, that he would have given in a different Verdict, or altogether acquitted the prisoners—thus laying himself open to the charge of perjury, by virtually owning that the Verdict in which he had concurred, was not *altogether given according to his own views and convictions* on the case. It was fortunate that he has escaped for the present, but I would warn him, and all others who may be called upon to serve on the Jury, not to betray such inconsistency, for an opinion, after being once publicly avowed, should be invariably adhered to, for the sake of his own character as a Juryman, and those who may happen to be acting with him in that capacity.

There is another circumstance in the conduct of this Juryman, to which I can scarcely give credence, viz. That he took upon himself the liberty of mentioning to a Gentleman in the Court, that the expressions made use of by him, and now animadverted upon, emanated from the whole of the Jury. If this be a fact, I should say that he has taken upon himself more than he should have done, by identifying them with his own objectionable conduct, and thus injuring their characters as consistentJurymen.

I am Sir, your's Obediently,
Z.

Bombay, 18th July 1840.

REPLY TO MEDICAL WARRANT OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—Having had my attention drawn to an Editorial from the pen of your brother Editor of the Bombay *Times*, I hope you will coincide with me in opinion, that, as head of a liberal and flourishing Journal, he should have maintained inviolate the principle, laid down in the old adage " Fiat Justicia ruat cœlum " ;—in his number of the 8th Instant, his advocacy of the Medical Warrant Officers claims to a similar scale of Pay and Allowances with the Warrant Officers of the Ordnance or Commissariat Departments, reflects great credit on his philanthropy, but as an humble individual of the class so unjustly, I should rather say so absurdly depreciated, by the invidious contrast he drew between their relative merits. I would beg to ask him, could he not have accomplished his object without disparaging the qualifications, and *above all*, the education, of my brother Warrant Officers !—Now Sir, without the slightest wish to detract from whatever pretensions to education the Medical Gents may really have, he would have been satisfied of their inferiority in that respect, to other Warrant Officers had he had as opportunity of drawing a comparison from actual acquaintance with the parties ;—'tis true, the Ordnance or Commissariat Warrant Officers comes to this country an enlisted Soldier, but it is no less true and equally notorious, that many young men who enter the service in that humble but honorable capacity, have received not only a liberal education, but have been designed for, and under a course of study for, some of the learned professions, and as it cannot be denied that superior intelligence "cœteris paribus" must be an aid, rather than a draw back to preferment, it is to be presumed that the majority of Warrant Officers, are educated well informed men ;—his ascribing to the Medical Warrant Officers, a superior degree of Scholastic acquirements, is in this instance particularly infelicitous, as the Ordnance and Commissariat Warrant Officers, are confessedly centuries before them in intellectual improvement :—perhaps Sir, from his short residence in this country, he was not aware of the source from whence the Medical Warrant Officers derive their education, the Central School in Bombay, and the several Regimental Schools on the Establishment, are the only places of public instruction for them, for as the most respectable of them, are either the children or relatives of Soldiers, their circumstances are such as to preclude them from the advantages of a seminary, where expence would be incurred : He says their charge is more responsible and important, than any devolving on the Ordnance or Commissariat Warrant Officers ;—so far as the value of human life is concerned ; it certainly is, but I should like to be informed who among them (and I know a great many of them) would rely on his own judgement, or venture to act in a critical case,—not one, for not one is competent to it—but enough on this head—I regret that eulogy so injudiciously bestowed, provoked me to remark on it ;—in any other point of view, in which the responsible charges entrusted to them may be considered, I can venture to say without fear of contradiction, that a single branch in an arsenal, is more valuable than all the Hospitals, Medicines, Instruments, Gallipots, and all in the Presidency :—I can vouch that the Ordnance and Commissariat Warrant Officers generally, entertain a favorable opinion of, and would be glad to see their Medical Friends granted the same pay and allowances, *and of which they are unquestionably very deserving*.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient Servant,
AN ORDNANCE WARRANT OFFICER.

BOMBAY MARKET.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Dear Mr. Editor,—If there is one thing requiring Reform more than another in Bombay from its bearing upon the comfort and purses of all the inhabitants, it is the Market Establishment with its very useless Clerk. Notwithstanding the *exhorbitant Nerruck* established (owing doubtless to some strange understanding) the Butchers laugh at the regulated charges, and demand nearly double the prices layed down. At Poona, at Nuggur, at Hersole, at any out station, should a licensed vender of Meat, Poultry, Vegetables &c. be found defying the constituted authorities by his insolence or his charges, his name need but be handed to the Bazaar Master with the proofs, and he is flogged out of the Bazaar.—Here you complain to the Clerk of the Market, and are either put off with a promise of redress which is never redeemed, or a " What can *I* do Sir ?" If then the powers of such a situation are nominal, why is it in existence? For what important former services is the present Clerk of the Market to draw an excellent *salary for doing nothing*. To some of the Senior Civilians and Staff, the manner in which the Bazaar is carried on, is, I know a matter of perfect indifference.—But Mr. Editor, the population of Bom[bay] principally of those who are in a mediocre [way] whose means are limited—I for instance am [a] tern with a family to whom every rupee is a [matter] of importance. I send to the Bazaar for fowls, [and] receive some miserable anatomies which it takes me a fortnight to fatten in for the table,and moreover,at rather more than double the price of the finest poultry in the Deccan. As to vegetables none are procurable, but yams and patatoes. I send for a piece of Beef—the Nerruck tells me ten lbs of the best for a rupee (in the Deccan 16.) The Butcher charges me 2 Rs. for 12 lbs. & insolently tells me, " I may complain or not as I like—that I can either pay or leave it " In a place like Bombay, which is gradually but surely becoming the great Emporium of India, it is perfectly disgraceful that we have no better Market, or at least a more efficiently conducted one.

At Madras formerly (I know not whether the regulation still exists) a Civilian or Captain in the Army held the situation of Bazaar Master, with the same unlimited powers within the precincts of the Bazaar, as are now exercised by our Bazaar Masters up country.—Why should not the appointment hold good here—Are all so rich that they can suffer themselves to be insolently imposed upon ?—Or are we so accustomed to be burdened with grievances that we have even made up our minds " to grin and bear it"—for the benefit of the community. I hope you will agitate this matter, and depend on it Mr. Editor, you will receive the thanks of that community, could you by any possible means of agitation succeed in working a reform in the present disgraceful

MARKET ESTABLISHMENT.

" Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE [G]AZETTE.

Monday, July 20, 1840.

An Inquest was held on the Body of a woman of the Malabaree Caste, drowned in a well near Funnuswady Lane the night before last.—It appeared deceased had left the house unobserved in the night, and on search being made, the Body was discovered in a well in the same Oart.

An Inquest was also held on the Body of a Parsee washed on shore in Back Bay Beach, near the Coperage. It appeared deceased had only come from Surat a few days ago and had been missing since the previous Evening.—Verdicts were returned of found drowned.

Notwithstanding the sarcasms of our Contemporary of the *U. S. Gazette*, we once more sound the alarum for a Theatre,and have this day published a draft of a short Memorial to the Governor in Council for the application of the Money realized by the sale of the old Theatre to its only legitimate purpose, the erection of a new. We have now done all that lies in our power to promote the amusement of the public,and if they are in a " concatenation accordingly" the number of signatures to the memorial will shew the animus of Society. We confess that looking at the apathy with which every public question is treated here, that we have our fears, but surely the effort of signing a name is not great, and as the chances are that every one who does put his name to the paper, will receive a " quant suf," of pleasure and amusement in return, for his countenance and assistance, we hope for general support ; one word more. It may be asked why has an Editor of a Newspaper come forward on such an occasion as this, why did not the measure originate with the leaders of Society and Fashion ? In reply we can say, that the wish did originate not only with the elite,but almost every branch of Society, and we are only the humble organ and servant of that Society. As a Journalist,we consider it our duty to promote the amusement of the public by whose favour we exist, and on whose smiles we rely, and what greater chance is there of inducing good humour in our constituents than in attempting to provide food for smiles for a vacant or listless hour. As an old Amateur we have our own strong predelictions for the stage, and notwithstanding our Correspondent S.'s condemnation of that very pretty Petit Comedy of Charles the 2nd which he has found out (tho' we cannot) to inculcate vice, we should be glad to hail old Captain Copp again and hear him sing out to S. (if he is in a private Box.)

In the time of the *rump*
When old Admiral Trump
With his Crew swept the Chops of the Channel
&c. &c.

Finally, the short memorial given below shall be fairly written out on large paper and placed on the Table of Mr. Collett's Library in Meadow's Street for signature on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning and the friends of Thespis and votaries of the Muses are invited to back the attempt. If we fail we must comfort ourselves with a quotation from Cato.

" Tis not in mortals to command success
We will do more Sempronious we'll deserve it."

To the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

The Humble Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants, of Bombay and others :

Sheweth,

" That your Memorialists are of opinion that the general public feeling in Bombay is favourable to the erection of a Theatre for the purpose of Dramatic entertainment.—There being no place of public amusement in the Island, and that such a measure would promote good humour and tend to induce a desir-

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able tone of feeling in Society at large. Your Memorialists regret deeply that the former Bombay Theatre which was identified with so many pleasant recollections should have been destroyed, and fallen a sacrifice to debt and want of efficient patronage. As the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their letter dated 30th November 1839 have refused to allow 27,000 rupees realized from the sale of the late Theatre &c. to be expended on Public works &c. and as a wish is now generally expressed by the Society of Bombay for the erection of a Theatre, your Memorialists humbly beg that "the *whole* funds as realized by the sale of the former Theatre as aforesaid, may be applied to the erection of a New One;" and that if it be necessary that a reference should be made to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to forward the memorial to the Hon'ble Court with such remarks as may seem fit to you to be made thereon. Trusting that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to view this Memorial in a favorable light, and confer on your Memorialists the boon solicited, your Memorialists will as in duty bound ever pray.

We have given a detailed report of the Trial of the Murderers of Captain Whiffen and Mr. Harland of the Barque "*Virginia*."—Of the 6 condemned, it would be difficult to have selected men whose appearance was so much against them. As it may be interesting to know for what crimes they were first transported to Singapore, we subjoin a Memorandum by which it will be seen that this is only the climax of a career of cruelty which is now so justly put a stop to.

Seedee Almas, Abdul Kurreem, & *Saduck Ali* were convicted on the 26th September 1839, of Burglary and of stabbing, cutting, and wounding, and of beating and striking persons in the said dwelling house then being. And sentenced to be severally transported to Sincapore for the term of their Natural Lives.

Hameer Radhoo, Purshotum Jetta & Vella Premjee were convicted on the 28th September 1839, of stealing in a dwelling house to the value of Fifty Company's Rupees, and by menaces and threats putting persons therein in bodily fear—and sentenced to be transported to Sincapore, the first for the term of his Natural Life and the two latter for the term of Fourteen Years each.

SUPREME COURT,

FRIDAY, 17TH JULY 1840.

PRESENT.

The CHIEF JUSTICE and Sir HENRY ROPER.

Seedee Almas, Abdool Kurreem, Saduk Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Pursotham Jetta, Vella Premjee, and Putlia Meerja were put to the Bar charged with Piracy and the murders of Captain Whiffen and Mr. Harland, late of the Barque Virginia.

The Prisoner Abdool Kurreem although warned by the Judges that his doing so would be of no avail insisted on pleading guilty. The plea was recorded and the Prisoner taken from the Bar. The remaining prisoners pleaded not guilty,

Mr. Howard conducted the case.

Charles de Cruz called into Court and duly sworn. I am a Secunny, I reside at Kettwady. On the 2nd September last I shipped in that capacity on board the Barque "Virginia" at Calcutta, the name of the Captain of that Vessel was Charles Whiffen now deceased, and the name of the Chief Mate was Mr. Harland now also deceased. The Crew of the vessel including the Master, Mate, Gunner, Secunnies and Lascars consisted of 24 persons. I proceeded in the same vessel from Calcutta to Bombay, at which place we arrived in the month of November last: I do not recollect the day of the month. On or about the 14th of December, the vessel being then loaded and bound for Singapoor, 36 native convicts were brought on board, among which convicts were the 6 prisoners now at the Bar viz. Seedee Almas, Abdool Kurreem, Saduk Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Pursotham Jeta and Vella Premjee. I do not know whether the Prisoner Putlia Meerja was one of the convicts or not. I cannot identify him. The convicts had irons on their legs, and a portion of between Decks was assigned to them to sleep in; we sailed from Bombay on or about the same day in prosecution of our voyage, on Tuesday the 17th of December, having been 3 days at Sea, about nine o'clock in the morning, I was at the wheel steering the Ship, we had a fair wind and the ship was under all sail, we were not within sight of Land, but I know that we were on that part of the Coast on which is situated the Goa Territory. At that time the Chief Mate Mr. Harland aforesaid, was walking on the starboard side of the Quarter Deck; the Captain Charles Whiffen aforesaid was below in his cabin, and the convicts (apparently the whole of them) were on the starboard side of the Main Deck, close to the main hatchway, receiving from "the *Kussab*," their days allowance of food. When the food had been given to the convicts, the prisoner at the Bar Saduk Ali, came on the Quarter Deck to the Chief Mate with a small cup full of Ghee and a handful of Dholl, which he shewed to the Mate, saying that "that allowance was not sufficient food for him for a day." The Mate replied that he, the said Saduck Ali, had received the established allowance, and that no more could be given to him. He, the said Saduck Ali, then replied that he got more than that when on shore, the Mate then abused the said Saduck Ali, and told him that if he did not go forward he would put him in irons, on which the said Saduck Ali threw the Dholl and the Ghee at the Mate, the Mate immediately called his servant to fetch the hand cuffs, the servant was not present, and the Mate turned round towards the Cabin, to go, as he supposed, for the hand cuffs, and just as he did so, the said prisoner, Saduk Ali ran behind him, and seized him by the throat, and forced him on the poop, which is merely a raised quarter deck, the Mate struggled violently with the said Saduck Ali, and presently four or five other convicts ran to the assistance of Saduck Ali. At the same time the prisoner at the bar, Abdul Kurreem, ran from the fore part of the main deck towards the poop, taking as he passed the pumps, an iron pump, sucker or piston, He ran up to the Mate and having raised the pump sucker with both his hands. struck the Mate, the said Mr. Harland a violent blow with it on the back part of the head. Mr. Harland had hold of the ridge rope and did not fall, Saduck Ali and several of the other convicts (whom I cannot now name) then ran down into the cabin and returned on deck armed with the ship's swords, pistols and pikes. A Malabar Christian convict, whose name I do not know, aimed a blow at the Mate with a sword but did not hit him, the Mate then escaped from the convicts and ran into the jolly boat at the stern of the ship. He was pursued by Abdool Kurreem aforesaid, and two other convicts, he begged for mercy, the Malabarce convict before mentioned stabbed him on the back with a sword; the Mate then ran out of the boat along the staboard side of the deck towards the fore mast pursued by the prisoner Abdool Kurreem and others. I did not see what occurred forward. The prisoner Saduck Ali accompanied by the prisoners, Hameer Radhoo, Purshotum Jetta and Vella Premjee, went down into the cabin and dragged the Captain, the said Charles Whiffen on deck, they took him to the larboard side of her poop, He held up his hands, and said that he knew nothing about the dispute, that he would take them wherever they wished to go. The prisoner Seedee Almas, the tall Seedee, then came from the main deck with an iron crowbar in his hands and raising it with both hands, gave the Captain a severe blow on the back of his head, the Captain held on by the edge rope, and appeared stunned. The prisoners Hameer Radhoo and Purshotum Jetta then seized the Captain by the legs and pulled him down: he laid on his belly on the edge of the poop, his feet resting on the quarter deck. The prisoner, Seedee Almas, then struck the Captain with the Crowbar several blows on the back of his head. The Captain brain's were beaten out, and his left eye was forced from its socket. The Captain was then quite dead, the prisoner Saduck Ali gave the dead body several cuts with a sword on the back part of the thighs, and the prisoners whom I have just mentioned, then threw the dead body of the Captain into the sea. The prisoner Hameer Radhoo, also struck the Captain several blows with a stick. I did not observe whether the body sank or swam, but I am sure that it was dead when it was thrown into the sea. I did not move from the wheel When the Captain had been thrown overboard, the prisoner Hameer Radhoo ran up to me and struck me a violent blow on the back of my head with a stick. I was stunned and fell to the deck. In a short time I recovered and again took hold of the wheel; the prisoner Saduck Ali then came up to me and told me to take the ship to Muscat, adding that, if I did not do so, he would kill me, I was in great fear and said "spare my life, and I will take the ship to Muscat" I requested to be relieved; the prisoners Saduck Ali and Abdool Kurreem brought a Secunny named Manoel Joquim who relieved me, I went forward and I found the convicts had possession of the ship, the gunner and the other Secunnies informed me, that the mate had been thrown overboard. The prisoner Saduck Ali took the Gunner to the quarter deck, told him to take charge of the navigation of the ship, and to steer direct for Muscat. The convicts took the irons from their persons, and some of them dressed themselves in the Captain's clothes, the ship was steered towards land and, about six o'clock in the morning, two days after the murder of the Captain and the Mate we made land near Goa. The convicts seeing the land, became furious and threatened if we attempted to go near any English port, they would instantly kill us, on nearing the land we saw a ship riding off Goa, it was a Portugeuse ship, we steered along the coast and the convicts directed us to steer to the land at Cape Ramas. We were about six miles from the land on the night of the 19th December, and about eleven o'clock the convicts lowered down the three boats, got into them, and rowed towards the shore, we then made sail for Bombay, where we arrived on the 24th of the same month. I was in the chains heaving the lead when the convicts left the ship: the convicts each carried on shore a bundle, but I do not know what they contained.

The prisoners cross examined the witness at great length principaly to elicit that they were starved and ill treated but his testimony was not all affected by the general tenor of the cross examination.

Jacob de Cruz called into Court and sworn.—I am a Gunner, I was employed on board the Barque Virginia, commanded by the late Captain Whiffen. The Mates name was Mr. Harland, no other Europeans on board. I was Gunner of the Barque, I have seen all the prisoners, they were convicts on board the Virginia, I saw them in Bombay when they came on board about the 13th of December last, there were other convicts, in all 36. We left Bombay on the 14th of December, after we got to Sea, on Monday, the Chief Mate gave me orders to being the arms on deck to clean them. After cleaning them before these people we took them below again. The next day Tuesday about 8 o'clock in the morning, I was in my Watch from 4 to 8 A. M. and the Chief Mate after his breakfast ordered me to serve out the meals. I did so and I was told to go and get my breakfast, which I did forward. Just as I commenced eating I heard the officer Mr. Harland cry out, I threw down my meal and ran aft to assist him. I saw 10 or 12 persons run up with arms, boarding pikes swords and pistols. I was at the gangway, when they saw me they said "*Seize and kill that Soor that Kafir.*" They had hold of Mr. Harland, the Mogul prisoner (points to Saduck Ali) was one of them, I dont recollect the rest. When they came after me I run away to the fore rigging, I stopped there, but the tall Hindoo prisoner, (points to Hameer Radhoo) camo after me, he had a boarding pike in his hand, he struck at me and I jumped up on the fore yard, as the prisoners had chains on their legs they could not ascend the rigging. At this time the Mate ran forward and jumped down the fore hatchway, the Mogul jumped after him. He wanted to run between Decks, and the Mogul got hold of him by the legs, afterwards the tall Hindoo struck the Mate twice with a boarding pike on the back. I saw all this from the foreyard, The Mogul sung out "Lift the Chief Mate and throw him overboard" they did throw him. I only marked the Mogul and Hindoo. The rest were in a mass. I saw the Mate thrown overboard. The Mogul then said to the Syrang "Take this Vessel to Muscat." I did not see the Captain at that time. I never saw him after the Mate was thrown overboard. The Syrang said that he did not know the way to Muscat, and desired them not to kill the Gunner and Secunnies, who knew the way there. The convicts then called me down, but being afraid that they would kill me, I refused to go. The prisoner Saduck Ali, then said, that he would swear upon the Koran, if I would come down on deck, I should not be killed. On this promise, I descended to the deck, on reaching which several of the convicts seized me, and took me aft to the quarter deck; they desired me to put the ship's head in the direction of Muscat. I put the head towards Bombay; they all said that her head was towards Bombay; and they threatened that the moment they should see the Light house, they would kill us. At this time the land was not visible; we were on the Malabar coast about a breast of Vingorla: there were no ships in sight. There was no wind then, it remained calm all that day and night; the second day after the murder a breeze sprung up; and at the request of the convicts I steered the vessel towards the land. We first saw the land off Vingorla, and I steered along the coast, passed Goa, where a Portuguese ship was at anchor, and afterwards saw Cape Ramas; the convicts requested to be landed there: and about eleven o'clock at night, they left the ship in three boats and rowed towards the shore. I then made all sail for Bombay, where I arrived on the 24th of the same month. The convicts before they entered the boats, proposed setting the ship on fire, but as the prisoner Saduck Ali objected to the proposal, they went away without doing so; they carried with them a bale of silk, and other property which I cannot now particularize.

Question by Hameer Radhoo, Prisoner. Did the Convicts throw the Captain overboard or the people of the Ship.

Answer. We did not.

Question Do. The Witness says we killed him, we did not, there were 6 Hindoos, you gave us rations did we eat them or not.

Answer. I did not see you.

Question Do. Were, were the 36 Convicts irons off.

Answer. I cant say we were all frightened.

Question Do. In what part of the Vessel did the Hindoos cook.

Answer. I dont know, the Mussulmen cooked with the Lascars

Question Do. What and how many persons took the Boats to the Land and when was it.

Answer. The Convicts took away 3 Boats at night.

Question by the Judge. Did any of the Crew go in the Boats

Answer. We lowered the Boats, but they took them on shore. No Lascars or Seamen were with them.

Question Do. Was any fruit brought from the Shore.

Answer. None by the Crew, they were so frightened they would have fled if they had gone ashore.

Question by Prisoner. Did any one take the list of convicts and read over to us,

Answer. I dont know.

Question Do. Did you not conspire with us.

Answer. Never. I have served the English since the age of 15 years.

Question Do. Was there any Ganja on board.

Answer. No.

Question Do. Were there not 10 or 15 maunds in 2 Boxes.

Answer. I know nothing about it.

Question Do. You say the Convicts threw the Chief Mate overboard, when did we do it.

Answer. Nearly abreast of the fore hatchway.

Question. Who was the owner of the Ship.

Answer. The Captain.

Question. I wish to ask particularly when the Mate died.

Answer. On the fore hatchway between Decks.

Question. Had we irons on when the body was thrown overboard.

Answer. You had.

Question by the Judge. Could the Convicts have got down on the Gun deck with irons on to bring the Mate up.

Answer. Yes, they could jump down, it is only 5 feet.

Question by Suduck Ali. What number of crew were on board.

Answer. 24, including the Captain and officers.

Question by Do. Did the Crew know of this disturbance before it happened.

Answer. No.

Question by the Judge. How do you know that.

Answer. If they had they would have told me.

Mahomed Tuckee sworn.—I am a Calashee, or native seaman. is at present residing in Dungaree Chuckla, without the Fort. In the month of November last, I arrived in Bombay from Calcutta on board the Barque "Virginia," of which vessel I was one of the Tindals—Captain Charles Whiffen was the Commander, and Mr. Harland was the Chief Mate of that vessel, both of whom are now deceased. There were no other European Officers on board. In the middle of December the vessel being ready for Sea, thirty-six native convicts were brought on board the said vessel, for the purpose, I was informed of being conveyed to Singapore; the prisoners now before me (Seedee Almas, Abdool Kurreem, Saduck Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Purshotum Jetta, Vella Premjee and Putlia Meerja) were seven of these convicts. The same day, the vessel proceeded to Sea, this was on a Saturday. On the following Tuesday, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the Gunner and Kussab placed on the starbord side of the main deck the day's rations for the convicts, who all assembled there to receive their allowance. The Gunner went forward to the galley to take his breakfast, leaving the Kussab to serve out the provisions. The Chief Mate, aforesaid, was at that time walking on the starboard side of the quarter deck; the Captain aforesaid, was below in his Cabin, I was sitting by the main hatchway, near the convicts, making Mats, when the prisoner, Saduck Ali, received his allowance of Dholl and Ghee, he said that the former was not sufficient, and he went to the Chief Mate, and made a complaint to that effect; he asked the Mate where he could cook so small an allowance; the Mate told him, that three or four of them had better club together and cook their allowance in one pot; the said prisoner was very importunate, the Mate abused him, and ordered him to go about his business.—The said prisoner, Saduck Ali, then threw the dholl at the face of the Mate, who instantly called for the handcuffs.—The prisoner, Saduck Ali, seized the Mate by the throat, and threw him down on the deck. Several other convicts, among whom were the prisoners; Seedee Almas and Hameer Radhoo, ran up to the Mate and laid hold of him, he struggled with them, escaped from them, and ran to the larboard side of the deck.—At the same time the prisoners, Saduck Ali, Abdul Kurreem, Hameer Radhoo, Purshotum Jetta, and Vella Premjee, with some others, who are not now present, ran down into the Cabin.—The prisoner, Saduck Ali, who had armed himself with a sword, brought the Captain on deck, *holding him by the arm; the other convicts who went into the Cabin came on deck, at the same time carrying with them, the swords, pistols, and pikes belonging to the Ship.* The Mate, then, seeing the Captain brought on deck, ran into the jolly boat at the stern of the Ship. The prisoners, Putlia Meerja, and others, received the spare arms from those who had gone into the Cabin, and distributed themto the convicts. *They took the Captain to the larboard side of the poop; he 'said My Sons Baba Logue what violence is this!' they made no reply; the prisoner Hameer Radhoo, struck him a violent blow at the back of his head with a crow bar, which he had brought from under the long boat; and the prisoner Seedee Almas, struck him several times on the same place with a stick, he fell, and they, when he appeared to be dead, threw him overboard.* I did not see the body in the water. While the convicts were killing the Captain, the Mate left the boat, and ran along the starboard side of the deck towards the forecastle, he jumped down the fore hatchway. Some of the convicts followed him, I do not know whether any of the prisoners followed him or not, he was killed.—I did not see by whom, and I saw his body thrown overboard.—I was then on the forecastle near the head.—The Gunner was in the fore-rigging, 2 or 3 Men were sewing Mats on the mast the prisoners Saduck Ali, Abdul, and Putlia Meerja, called him down, and told him to steer the Ship to Muscat. The Gunner took charge of the navigation of the Ship, Two days afterwards, we made the land near Goa; and a little beyond which place, the whole of the Convicts got into three of the boats, and left the ship, taking with them some silk piece goods and other property, which I cannot particularize.

The Witness was cross examined by the Prisoners to the same effect as the 1st and 2nd Witnesses.

Mottee Rehmut sworn—I am a Calashee or native Seaman, and am now residing at Chuckla, without the Fort.—About five or six months ago, I came to Bombay as a Calashee on board the Barque "Virginia," of which Charles Whiffen was Master, and of which Mr. Harland was Chief Mate, both of whom are now dead.—Having remained in Bombay about a month, the said vessel was again loaded and ready for sea, she was bound to Singapore. Thirty six native convicts were brought on board, and the same day, we sailed in prosecution of our voyage; the six prisoners now at the bar, (Seedee Almas, Hameer Radhoo, Sadnckali, Purshotum Jetta, Vella Premjee, and Putlia Meerja,) were among the convicts brought on board.—On the morning of the third day, that they had been at Sea, between eight and nine o'clock, when I was at work near the gangway, on the larboard side of the deck,—I heard a noise on the quarter deck, and, on looking in that direction, I saw the prisoner Saduck Ali, seize the Mate and knock him down upon the poop.—The Mate got up, several Convicts ran up to him, among whom were the prisoners Hameer Radhoo and Vella Premjee; and he ran to the jolly boat, pursued by the two prisoners just named. The said prisoner Saduck Ali, *accompanied by the Prisoner Putlia Meerja,* and *five or six other convicts,* ran down into the Cabin, and presently returned, dragging on deck the Captain, whom they took to the larboard side of the poop.—He said "what is this—what is this?"—The Prisoner Hameer Radhoo, struck him a violent blow on the back of his head with a large iron crow bar; the Captain appeared stunned; the said Prisoner Hameer, gave him a *second blow; and he, the Captain, fell on the deck.*—The Prisoner Seedee Almas, also struck the Captain several blows with a stick, with which he was armed.—The Captain appeared quite dead; the prisoner, Saduck Ali, kicked the dead body with his foot, and by his direction, it was thrown overboard.—I heard him give this direction.—Many of the Convicts were armed with the ship's swords, pistols and pikes.—I saw the body of the Captain thrown overboard.—I did not look over the side to see whether it sunk or swam.—There were no ships in sight, and we were out of sight of land. Supposing that the Convicts intended to murder the whole of the crew, I ran up the main rigging—I saw from the rigging the Mate assaulted in the boat by the prisoners, Abdul, Hameer, and Vella Premjee.—They brought him to the gangway; he there struggled violently, escaped from them, and ran towards the fore hatchway—several convicts followed him; he was murdered in the forecastle, and his body was brought on deck, and thrown overboard.—I did not see it afterwards.—The convicts had then possession of the Ship.—The prisoner Saduck Ali, Hameer, and Putlia called down the Gunner, who had escaped to the foreyard; and directed him to steer the Ship for Muscat.—Two days afterwards, we made the land near Goa, and the convicts there, about eleven o'clock at night, went on shore in three of the Ship's boats, we then returned to Bombay.—The prisoners and the other convicts opened some bales of Merchandise and took into the boats with them some silk piece goods and other property, which I could not now particularize.

The same sort of Cross examination entered into by the Prisoners which elicited nothing new.

Samut Ali sworn.—I am a Calashee, a native Seaman, and at present reside at Chuckla.—About six months ago, I came to Bombay as a Calashee on board the Barque "Virginia," from Cal-Calcutta—Charles Whiffen was the Master of that vessel, and Mr. Harland was the Chief Mate, they are both now dead.—Having been in Bombay about a month, we again put to Sea, bound for Singapore.—We had on board thirty six convicts, among whom were the prisoners now at the Bar; Seedee Almas, Abdul Kurreem, Saduck Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Purshotum Jetta, Vella Premjee and Putlia Meerja.—Having been at Sea three days, I was, about half past eight o'clock in the morning, sitting at work on the deck, near the fore hatch, when I heard a noise aft; and frequently the Chief Mate ran from aft; he jumped down the fore hatchway pursued by the prisoners Abdul Kurreem, and Hameer Radhoo, and others whom I do not now recollect. He ran to the fore part of the forecastle in the 'tween decks, and was brought by the said prisoner Abdul, under the hatch.—The prisoner Hameer, who did not go below, put a pike down the hatchway, and gave him, the Mate, several stabs, which killed him. His body was then brought on deck, and thrown overboard.—I was on the forecastle, and saw this. The convicts had possession of the Ship.—The Gunner was ordered by Saduck Ali, Abdul Kurreem, and Hameer Radhoo, to steer the Ship to Muscat, we then made the Malabar Coast near Goa, and two days after the murder, the Convicts got into the boats and rowed towards the shore.—The Gunner brought the Ship to Bombay.—The convicts took with them some silk piece goods.

Cross Examination.

Question by the Prisoner.—Who was the ringleader of us on this occasion.

Answer.—Saduk Ali.

Question.—How was he dressed had he got good Kupra on at the time.

Answer.—Yes, good.

Question.—Why did he not put on the gentleman's clothes.

Answer.—He had a Coat on.

Question.—Who was it wore the Gentleman's clothes, put on his hat and ate at his Table.

Answer. These people the Musselmen, the two Sedees and Saduk.

Question.—Do you know anything more about this.

Answer.—No.

Question.—For the 3 or 4 days who cooked and fed these people.

Answer.—The Ship's Cook.

Question.—You mentioned 2 Seedees? which two.

Answer.—A short Seedy the 1st Prisoner. and Seedee Almas.

Question.—Who took the Convicts Irons off.

Answer.—A Musselman Boy.

Question.—There were 2 or 3 Sheep killed on board? Did the Convicts eat all or give the crew some.

Answer.—The Convicts ate all.

Question.—At the time of going on Shore which of our people went first.

Answer. I dont know.

Question.—Do you know whether your people went on shore or not.

Answer.—I dont know if any of your people went on shore.

Question.—Did the Convicts go on shore.

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—Did the Convicts go on shore and then return to the Ship.

Answer.—I dont know—(*The Witness seemed stupid*)

Question.—When we went on shore was the Ship in Port or at Sea.

Answer.—At Sea.

Question.—How far from the Land.

Answer.—A great distance about 2 coss.

Question.—I have only to ask one more qaestion which is, did you not come on shore and shew us 2 coss of the road.

Answer.—I did not.

By Bela Prisoner—I must have the depositions read before I can ask him anything, I am not a prophet to know what to ask (" *the Deposition being read*) Prisoner refuses to ask Question and says "It is your Lordships business to question him here" if I met him in the Bazaar I would ask him.

DEFENCE.

Prisoner Seedee Almas states I know nothing about this and was not concerned, ask the rest of the Prisoners on their oaths "where I was, and what I was doing?" Whatever they say, I am ready to abide by. They said I wore the Sahib's clothes and

sat on the table, and had a Pistol fastened to my waist behind. This is not true.

2nd Prisoner, Hameer Rhadoo says I came from Bombay in the Ship. On the second day this quarrel took place, we were on board the ship for 3 or 4 days, we had no provisions, and had no cooking, I had sea sickness and drank nothing but water, we *vomited*. The Captain said "I will seize any fellow by the legs who vomits here and throw him overboard," One day I was going up the ladder for water, he kicked me down, when the quarrel took place we went up, there was a fight among the people, who struck I dont know, but the people began to cut off their irons. When all of them cut off their Irons, I had mine cut off too, I was not concerned in this affair, "God is above and your Lordships below" who will give us justice in the case, I never struck any one with my hand.

3rd Prisoner.—Saduck Ali states I was convicted here without fault, the first day I went on board, I had no food or provisions, next day a handful of rice was given me, a little dholl and fish, we had not got sufficient provision, and we vomited. Next day I got the same quantity of provisions, I went and complained to the Captain, who used to kick people, throw them down, some of us being fettered from behind. On the third day, we all agreed Death was better than starvation. The rice was bad again, we complained to the Sahib that Hindoos could not eat the rice, and that we had not sufficient food, he replied "take that or none."—The Hindoos said Death was preferable,god was above and theSea below, if we might have some food, and any sum to pay for it should be liquidated at Singapoor. The Crew told us the Captain had lots of good provisions, but would not give them out, the Crew instigated us to go to the Mate and beat him, and we should get all we wanted. We said we have irons on our legs, and you are many in the Ship, they said we wont interfere, thrash him.—They said whenever Convicts come in this Ship, the Mate ill-treats them, he killed one once—only two of us were allowed to go on deck at once.—They also told us at 10 o'clock, the Sahib will go to his meals, then all come and ask for good provisions. When the Sahib went down to his breakfast, all the Convicts came up on deck.—After breakfast he came up & asked "what do you all want up here." We said we want provision, he abused the Crew and said "2 only are allowed to come up at once, why did you let them come." The crew said they came of their own accord, He said very well give them some provision. The Gunner said they wanted better food. that so little rice and dholl was not enough for them. The Sahib then abused us. The crew gave us all Ganja to smoke, and when the Convicts heard the abuse of the Captain, they all fell upon him.—I dont know who killed him or not.—The crew threw the Mate overboard whether alive or dead, I dont know.—We then all assembled, and the Gunner said make no noise, when the Capt. comes we will now get provisions. The Gunner and another Portuguese went down and said the Captain is a little deaf, we will explain to him, they remained below and the Captain came on deck. The convicts had had no meals for 3 days, they had taken Ganja, their heads were turned, they all fell upon him whether he was dead or alive God knows, the crew threw him into the water. The convicts then told the crew dont be afraid take us where you like, we are in your hands. The Carpenter came and took off all our irons. The convicts said to the crew take us to Singapoor or Bombay. The crew replied if we go to either place, we shall all be killed. The crew said "you did not do this alone, we are all concerned, Goa is near, let us go there." "If we go ashore, you had better all go below, if so many people are seen,it will create suspicion." When we were at Goa, the convicts said you had better put us on shore. We also said we are not acquainted with the way. —The Gunner said dont be afraid, this is not English, but Portuguese Government a small boat was lowered, and some of the Crew went, one Jeeran, and Abdool Kurreem also went on shore to find out where they were, they were told "under the Portuguese Government," They came back about 8 or 9 o'clock at night, we said we should go on shore at night to avoid suspicion, they brought fruit on board for the convicts. One boat containing 24 convicts from Bombay, went on shore about 9 P. M. When that boat returned from land, the *Tannah* convicts, 12 of us went in that boat, we asked one of the crew to guide us to the Town, he did so, when we had gone about 2 coss we dispersed, there was a quarrel and disturbance on account of want of food, both we and the crew, asked for more and were refused by the Captain, we trust in your Lordships mercy.

4th prisoner.—Purshotum Jeta says "the convicts from Tannah went on board the day before us.—They had not received any provisions on that day, we had received only provisions for one meal on that day and we all complained of dying with hunger &c.

5th Prisoner.—Made a similar statement to the last.

6th Prisoner.—Vellar Premjee states his case was the same as the last, has nothing to add.

7th Prisoner.—Putlia Meerjee, I was very sick in the hold below, and know nothing of what occurred, I was giddy and fell down, I heard the row, but know nothing about it, I was brought up by a Classee and saw a Guzzerattee Camattee with a sword in his hand, he abused me, and I said kill me if you like.—He replied go down.—The carpenter cut off my irons I was starving 4 days without food, I said I would not leave the ship I owed money to Government, and was the son of a landholder and its sway was every where.—The carpenter said he would throw me in the water, I was forced into the boat.—The prisoner then deposes to the same as the others with very slight variation.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Sir HENRY ROPER first alludod to the lateness of the hour and the protracted length of the trial (*it had occupied the* whole day) and then read over the whole mass of evidence to the Jury and commented thereon and was of opinion that there was not sufficient evidence to implicate the Prisoner Putlia Meerja as a participator in the Murders. He pointed out some discrepancies in the evidence, but attributed them in a great measure to the confusion,fright and horror inspired by such a scene of bloodshed. The learned Judge spoke at great length and analyzed the whole of the witnesses examinations.

The Jury retired at 10 Minutes to 10 P. M. At 10 o'clock they returned into Court and brought in a verdict of GUILTY against Seedee Almas, Hameer Rhadoo, Saduk Ali, Purshotum Jetta, Vella Premjee, and Abdool Kurreem (who had pleaded guilty at first.) Pootlia Meerja was found Not GUILTY.

SENTENCE.

Sir HENRY ROPER then put on the Black Cap and in a very impressive manner sentenced Seedee Almas, Abdool Kurreem, Saduck Ali, Hameer Radhoo, Purshotum Jeta, and Vella Premjee to be returned to the Jail from whence they came, and from thence be taken to the place of execution on Monday (this morning) to be there hanged by the neck until dead, and their bodies given for dissection.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

Although in our last number we commented on the observations of the *Agra Ukhbar* in a tone of pleasantry, it is impossible to contemplate the subject in the view presented by our Contemporary, without feelings of deep regret. It would appear from his representations, that the Settlement has involved an extensive violation of the rights of the people; it has made an arbitrary and disastrous distribution of property; it has brought the independent labouring classes, more than ever within the grasp of the money-lender; it has inflicted universal misery; it has proved worse than a failure; and there can be no peace or happiness for the miserable wretches whom it affects, until it be totally abolished and forgotten. Such, we gather, is the opinion of our Contemporary, respecting this great question.

If this picture be correct, with what other feelings can it affect the mind, than those of deep despondency? There is no question connected with the internal administration of India, of greater magnitude and importance than this Settlement. It involves the peace, comfort and security of a population, not much smaller in extent than that of the whole of France. It embraces the means to which alone they look for their own support, and that of their families? It is a question in which the honour, no less than the interest of our own Government, is bound up. We obtained possession of the country in 1803, and the Commissioners appointed to regulate its affairs, promised the people a Permanent Settlement at the end of ten years. But the Court of Directors had already been sickened of Permanent Settlements by the result of that which had been concluded in Bengal ten years before; and when nine years of the ten had expired, the Governor General was obliged to inform the country, that the Directors had refused their assent to the measure. Settlements were, therefore, made only for five years at a time, to the infinite discouragement of all agricultuarl exertion. It was soon discovered that no Native could be induced to improve his estate, when he was certain that long before he had begun to reap any fruit of his efforts, he would be visited with a new and more severe assessment. Instead, therefore, of opening new sources of irrigation, the Natives closed up the old wells which had supplied the land with water, in order that the appearance of poverty might induce a lower scale of taxation. Government became, therefore, anxious that a Settlement should be concluded for a longer period; but both the authorities in India and at home, expressed their conviction that this could not be effected, with any degree of justice either to the people or the State, except upon detailed and minute enquiries, village by village, which should include an examination and record of the rights and interests of the agricultural community, and a knowledge of the general capabilities of the soil.

Mr. Holt Mackenzie brought the aid of his masculine intellect to the subject, and Regulation VII of 1822 appeared. The soundness of its theory has never, for a moment, been doubted; but its practical application to the state of things in the country became extremely doubtful, when the Collectors began to work it. The Senior Revenue authorities, moreover, encumbered the machinery of his Settlement with such a variety of minute details, that the Regulation may be fairly considered to have broken down altogether. Nine years after it had passed, Lord William Bentinck, in his tour through the Western Provinces, found not only that scarcely any thing had been done in the way of Settlement, but that the strongest disinclination existed to an active and zealous prosecution of the work. It was determined to make another bold, vigorous, concentrated effort to complete so indispensible a work. The machinery was simplified. Native agency was brought into play. High salaries were given to the Natives to purchase their honest and faithful services. A large portion of the best talent of the Civil Service was turned into this channel, and the general direction of the Settlement was entrusted to the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, with the understanding that Government looked to its members for the vigorous and uninterrupted prosecution of the work. The Board applied itself vigorously to this great national undertaking; and made every effort that could be devised for the speedy accomplishment of an equitable Settlement. The body of rules drawn up by it for the guidance of its officers breathe a spirit of equity, justice and moderation, which would do credit to the most virtuous Government. By extraordinary erection, the task has been nearly completed in about seven years; the rights and interests of the agricultural community have been examined, decided and recorded; the demands of the State have been fixed, and the Settlement has been extended to twenty, and, generally, to thirty years.

Are we, then, to believe that all this labour is lost, is worse than lost; that the anxiety of the public authorities to accomplish their duty with justice and impartiality, has entirely failed; that the unchecked rapacity of the Native Officers, combined with the impracticable arrogance of their European Superintendents, has turned what was intended as a blessing, into a curse; that the Settlement is, in the majority of instances, unjust; that the assessment is generally excessive; and that the agricultural community place their hopes of peace and happiness only in the entire reversal of the labours of the Board and its officers? If so, we may well despair of ever being able to make our Government a blessing to the country. It is scarcely possible that any future measure of internal policy can be conducted with more benevolent intentions, in a spirit of greater equity and moderation, or with a purer and warmer zeal. If it has proved so entire a failure there can be little hope that any subsequent effort will be more successful.

But before we adopt so sweeping a conclusion; before we determine that the inestimable benefit of a thirty years lease is more than counteracted by the injustice of the Settlement, and by the excess of the assessment, we must have some fuller and more dispassionate evidence than our Contemporary has yet given us. To form an estimate of the value or worthlessness of these agricultural arrangements, we want a statement of the quantity of land which has been made to change hands, as compared with that which has been confirmed to the possessors. We require a schedule of the revenue of each district before and after the Settlement. With these data we shall be able to test the complaints of our Contemporary; without them we can only express a general opinion of their being groundless. That the Settlement has been made without involving any cases of individual hardship, is not to be credited. No great beneficial measure has ever been achieved, without entailing some suffering. The Reform Bill disfranchised the holders of Old Sarum and Gatton; the New Police Bill laid the old drowsy watchmen on the shelf; and the Settlement of the Western Provinces may have dispossessed some, and enriched others; but the question is, whether, on the whole, the sum of individual suffering is not infinitely outweighed by the amount of national good which has been obtained by it.—*Friend of India, July 2,*

AUSTRALIA.

THE changes and appointments among the Government officials, which we referred to in our last, as about to take place, have since been announced in a *supplement* to Thursday's *Gazette* The following is the form of their announcement.

His Excellency the Governor has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honorable Robert Barnard, of the offices of Advocate General, Crown Solicitor, and Public Prosecutor of this Province.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint Robert Barnard, Esq., to be Registrar General of this Province.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint William Smillie, Esq, to be Advocate General, Crown Solicitor and Public Prosecutor for this Province.

At a meeting of Council holden this day, Robert Barnard, Esq., was appointed to act as Judge of this Province during the absence of His Honor Judge Cooper, who has received permission to visit New South Wales.

The Governor has been pleased to appoint the Honorable William Smillie, Advocate General, to be one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this Province.—*Southern Australian, April* 2.

In another part of our paper will be found some remarks, from the pen of Capt. Grey, late Commandant of King George's Sound, on the practicability of an overland route, from South Australia to Swan River. With a view to the adoption of some plan, by which the practicability of such a route may be fairly tested, a meeting of the principal stockholders, at present in Adelaide, as also of other gentlemen interested in this object, was held on Monday evening last, at the residence of Edward Rowlands, Esq., David M'Laren Esq., being called upon to preside. Captain Grey detailed his views at some length, and expressed his assurance of ultimate success, should such an attempt be made. The first resolution,—which bore upon the encouragement offered to the colonists, to take immediate steps for prosecuting so desirable an undertaking,—was carried unanimously, but upon the introduction of the second, namely,—

"That on account of the difficulties which it is supposed will be experienced by the exploring part, it is desirable that they should not be encumbered by sheep or catttle, and that the sole object should be the finding an overland route to Swan River,"—

An amendment to the following effect was moved by Mr. Morphett, and seconded by Mr. McFarlane, namely,—

"That it is so desirable the practicability of the route for the conveyance of stock should be fully tested, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the exploring party proposed to be sent to Western Australia should assist and co-operate with any party conveying stock; the two to prosecute their journey together so long as might be practicable."

A warm discussion then ensued,—the one party urging the necessity of confining their attention exclusively to the discovery of a practicable route, —and the other alledging that its practicability could only be fairly determined by taking with them a herd of cattle or flock of sheep. An amendment, however, as will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, was ultimately carried by a majority of ELEVEN to SIX. A committee, consisting of Captains Sturt and Grey, and of Messrs. Bonney, McFarlane, Hamilton, Howe, and Rankin, was then appointed, to deliberate, and report to a future meeting, as to the best means of carrying out the views of those present as embodied in the amendment to the second resolution. An intimation was then conveyed through Captain O'Halloran, from His Excellency the Governor, that the sum of £200 would be paid by the Government towards an outfit for the expedition;—an example which, it was hoped, would be followed by the authorities of Western Australia:—leaving the colonists whose liberality is too well known to be doubted, to supply what may still be wanting to bring the expedition to a successful issue. We need scarcely add, we wish them hearty success.—*Ibid.*

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

WE have elsewhere copied an article from a London paper—*The Weekly Despatch*—complaining of what that journalist rather unceremoniously styles the "rascally condition of emigrant ships." The grounds of the alleged complaint are—first, the chartering of vessels which are unseaworthy; and, secondly, the doleing out of provisions in insufficient quantities, or of an inferior quality. We may, perhaps, not be able to specify particular cases, but we have little doubt, of the existence of both grounds of complaint. It is trifling with the subject, to allege in opposition to these complaints that the vesaels trading to South Australia, or to any other colony, have arrived free from every thing but ordinary casualties. It is the fact of absolute peril—the putting the lives of persons in jeopardy—of which we complain; and unless some effectual measures are taken, and that speedily too, to put an end to these disgraceful proceedings, there is too much reason to fear, that the spirit of emigration, so important to the welfare, and growing success of our colonies, will be greatly repressed.

The *Dispatch* refers to a vessel which left St. Catherine's Dock for South Australia in October last, the sides of which were so rotten and decayed, that the carpenters who were engaged in fitting her out, declared that the planks would scarcely retain a screw or a nail. The vessel alluded to was, in all probability, the *Java*, against the treatment on board of which a variety of complaints were preferred, when she came into port. A sort of investigation was, we believe, gone into, but none of the particulars were suffered to transpire. This we deeply regret inasmuch as the parties, whether truly or falsely accused, must continue to lie under the imputation of guilt, until they are publicly and honorably acquitted. Were the case our own—as it was that of the officers on board the *Java*—a case in which an usual mortality of the children was alleged to have sprung from the stingy and liberal supply of medical comforts—no considerations on earth should have induced us to have remained satisfied with a "hole and corner" investigation, or to have accepted the usual certificates, until we were as fully acquitted as we had been publicly accused. But there is we regret to say, too much of a disposition in the colony, to keep the public—the party most deeply interested—in the dark, with respect to matters on which they ought to be more fully informed. This however, must and will have an end.

We have only to add in conclusion, that we are heartily glad to see that the subject has been taken up by the London Press; and, in the event of a complaint of a similar nature being preferred, we promise them that no pains on our part shall be spared to sift it to the bottom.—*Ibid.*

Since writing the above, we have seen it stated, that the result of the investigation was not, as we had supposed, "the granting of the usual certificates," but that Mr. Martin, the Surgeon Superintendent was refused his certificate as also the payment to which he would have been entitled, had his conduct towards the emigrants been correct. As to the attempt to remove the imputation of secrecy which was attached to the investigation, —whether intentional on the part of the Governor or not—we have only to add, that it was kept secret, and that even the publication of its results owing to animadversions made in another quarter. The interest of all parties requires that the details should be laid before the public.—*Ibid.*

SPECIAL SURVEYS.

A meeting on the subject of special surveys, is, we perceive, advertised to be held at the sale rooms of Messrs. Bentham and Nonmus, to-day, at eleven o'clock. The meeting is convened with the view of receiving the reply from His Excellency, the Resident Commissioner, to the Memorial which was agreed to at the meeting of the 23rd ult. We have purposely abstained from touching upon this topic, until the whole subject was fully before us, but, as His Excellency's reply has now been received, we shall enter upon it at length in our next.—*Ibid.*

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER SPECIAL SURVEY.—During the past week, a special survey was taken by the Victoria Survey Association, at the sources of the Torrens. The district, in which this survey has been taken, adjoins one of the best special surveys of the South Australian Company.

HON. HENRY ELLIOTT.—From a late number of the "Hobart Town Advertiser," we hear that the Honorable Henry Elliott, late Aide-de-camp and Private Secretary to Sir John Franklin, has proceeded to England by the "Calcutta," after a residence in the colony of upwards of three years. Mr. Jackson our worthy Colonial Treasurer, has been spoken of as the person likely to succeed him.

SALE OF SHEEP.—On Friday last Messrs. V. & E. Solomon sold by auction a large quantity of sheep, part of the overland importation of Messrs. Dutton & Finnis. The lowest sales were effected at 28s., but the purchases not being as yet complete, we are unable to give particulars.

LATEST OVERLAND IMPORTATION.—Last week, a herd of cattle, consisting of 100 bullocks, the property of Mr. Staines of New South Wales, were brought overland, and were immediately sold to James Archer, Esq., of this city. We are unable to state the exact sum which was paid, but we have reason to believe that they fetched fully an average price.

CHAIN GANG.—We are glad to find that the suggestions contained in a former article have been attended to by the Government. We on Monday last observed a gang of about ten prisoners who were clothed in a red and blue dress, under the direction of the under goaler and a surveillance of three armed policemen. They were employed in cutting a road through the hill near the bridge leading to the part of North Adelaide towards Walkerville. We hail this as the beginning of that improvement of the highways of Adelaide, which has so long called for such measures, independent of the saving in the Government expences, now that the price of labour is so high.

ASSAULT.—On Monday evening, March 22, four men were seen lounging about the fence round Mr. Mann's house, in Franklin-street, Adelaide. Mr. Hunt passing at the time, was struck a blow with a stick, which inflicted a severe wound upon his temple. Mr. Hunt, however, escaped and fled to his home. Shortly after, a person named Barnes was struck in like manner by one of the ruffians, who then took to their neels, Barnes at the same time pursuing them and calling out "murder." Mr. Tucksford, who resided near the spot, hearing the cry, rushed from his house armed with a brace of pistols, and with the aid of Mr. Williams, of the Colonial Store Department, succeeding in capturing a person of the name of Holland, whom Barnes immediately identified as the person who had struck him, and who was then taken to the police office, and subsequently lodged in goal A person named Scott was also apprehended on suspicion, but Barnes not being able to identify him, he was discharged. On Monday, Holland was brought up before the Resident Magistrate, on which occasion he was identified by Mr. Hunt, and committed for the assault.

EARTHQUAKE—On Tuesday afternoon last, about 4 o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, and for several miles around. The rareness of this phenomnon rendered it an occasion of much remark; but beyond the shaking of a few articles of furniture—of not more than a few seconds duration—we are happy to say no inconvenience was felt.—*Ibid*

European Intelligence.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, M. P., at the University College Hospital, on the body of Thomas Collins, a coach-broker, aged sixty. It appeared from the evidence that on Friday, the 1st instant, the deceased was driving a horse and cart along Albany-street, Regent's-park, and in turning out of that street into Frederick's-mews, the near wheel of the cart came in contact with the kerb-stone, jerking deceased, who was sitting on the off side over the wheel, head foremost into the road. He was picked up, and conveyed in his own cart to the hospital. Mr. Raper, house-surgeon, said deceased was brought in on the 1st of May. He was in liquor, and partly insensible. The deceased was bleeding from a severe scalp wound which laid the skull partly bare. He went on well until the 13th, when a change took place, and died on the 15th. A *post mortem* examination had been made, and from the appearance the deceased died from inflammation of the lungs, aggravated by inflammation to the head consequent upon the fall. Two ribs were also broken near the spine. The jury, at the suggestion of the coroner, returned a verdict. "That deceased died from inflammation of the lungs following the injury to the head produced by a fall."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, MAY 18.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

TRANSPORTATION.

The ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN drew attention to a petition for the total abolition of transportation as a punishment. The subject had been treated with indifference, often ending in disgust, but at length the ministers were roused and proposed changes in the system. He asked for that expression of opinion, not so much to force, but, as he had said, to enable the government to carry their plans, and still greater experiments, into operation. The executive government had not the power without the aid of the legislature He (the archbishop) had sometimes been treated with contempt and derision for the opinions which he entertained, and for the conduct which he had pursued on this subject ; but if he were far more sensitive to the opinion of the world than he trusted he had ever shown himself to be, he would not mind either contempt or derision if he shared such contempt and such derision with Howard and with Bacon. He inquired into the subject, and the more he inquired the more he was convinced of the folly, madness, and wickedness of the present system. The convicts sent letters to their comparatively innocent friends, which mane the convict an object of envy, and the returned convicts were so bad that any five of them brouhgt back the aggregate wickedness of fifteen when transported. His writings on the subject had not been answered by those who understood or attended to it. No slavery was so bad as that of a nation consisting solely of prisoners and gaolers, of criminals and executioners, and producing a nation more criminal than any on which the sun had ever shone. All the respectable settlers of New South Wales would rejoice at his attempt to purify the tainted population of that country, where vice and criminality were the rule, and virtue was the exception. They must stop, if transportation of convicts, and then send out not hundreds but thousands of respectable, honest, industrious emigrants, and there may be then some chance of purifying the population of New South Wales. It had been remarked to him by a competent judge of those matters, he meant his lamented friend Mr. Drummond, that Dalkey Island, on the coast of Ireland, would answer as well for a penitentiary as Norfolk Island, with the advantage of close proximity to the seat of government. But where was it now proposed to place our penitentiary ? At a place sixteen thousand miles from England, and that at an enormously greater expense. (Hear.) He was not ashamed, on the contrary he rejoiced, that he had succeeded in dissuading emigrants from proceeding to New South Wales, and he would continue to do so until the system of transportation should be entirely stopped. He should now conclude by moving " That the punishment of transportation be abolished immediately, completely, and finally." (Hera.)

The Marquis of NORMANBY said the abolition of the practice of assignment had gone far to remedy all the evils with which the colony of New South Wales had been afflicted. The allurements no longer existed. He did not see how capital punishment could in some cases be abolished, except some punishment for life were substituted. And he held it impossible that the feelings of Englishmen would endure the sight of human beings immured within four walls for life, and as little would they approve of making capital felons work in chains in the public streets, as was the practice in those parts of the continent in which the punishment of death had been abolished. Differing from the reverend prelate, he was, however, inclined to adopt that gradual system which had been recommended, and, at the same time, to watch carefully over the many evils of the present system, with a view to limit those evils. He would move the previous question.

The Bishop of EXETER said the transportation to New South Wales began in 1788, when 1,200 convicts were sent out, without even a chaplain, to form a colony. One chaplain was allowed for seven years, two for the next seven, at the end of which one was recalled. Of all the chain gangs there was only one temporary chaplain, and 50*l.* a-year granted to one Protestant and one Catholic clergyman, who were already fully employed. In vain had the judges remonstrated ; no effort was made. With regard to the moral state of the country, he said of the population of New South Wales it appeared 30,000 were born in the colony. It was shown that, out of 2,500 tried annually before all the judges, there were only 90 of the native bore inhabitants. According to this statement, the number of the native born population convicted was one in two thousand, whilst in this country the proportion was one in eight hundred : so that from this it would appear that crime amongst the native born population was not half so great as in this country. From June, 1831 to 840, there had been expended in the purchase of land in the colony no less a sum than 800 000*l.*, whilst the government gave, for the encouragement of free emigration, not one-half of that sum. Free emigration and religious instruction were the chief wants of the colony.

The Earl of WICKLOW regretted that the noble marquis had not given any clue as to the improvements which had taken place, or those which it was intended should take place, in the system of transportation.

The Bishop of NORWICH said if all the people were educated, few need be transported. He believed that the abolition of transportation would not only ameliorate the condition of the penal colonies, but be felt as a good by the country at home.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that in any change, the word " immediate" was a somewhat dangerous expression, but he could state to their lordships that his noble friend had advised her Majesty to diminish gradually transportation to those particular parts within the most restricted limits possible He perfectly agreed with the observation of this noble friend as to the policy of applying the land fund to the promotion of emigration ; and also that it was the bounden duty of the government to repair, as far as possible the he injury which had been inflicted on those new societies by the system of transportation. It was by means of emigration that they could hope to see a superior class of persons locating themselves in those colonies, and it was the presence of such which could alone repair the enormous evil which had been inflicted on them.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN said in his opinion more good would be done by a proper penitentiary system than by transportation ; he would not press his motion.

The amendment was then agreed to, the original motion having been negatived without a division.

The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.—*Atlas*

ACTUAL AMOUNT OF THE TORY TRIUMPH.

From the Atlas, May 23.

The Tories, as might be expected, are making the most of the narrow majority by which Lord Stanley's bill for the disfranchisement of Ireland escaped final extinction. It may be all very well, in order to Keep up the spirits of their own party, to talk of this division as a signal ministerial defeat and affect to consider it as a set-off against the disastrous discomfitures experienced by the Conservatives on the two great divisions of the session —those on Sir J. Y. Buller's motion, and on the question of China. The public, however, will judge differently. The public will not fail to appreciate the difference between a majority which can lead to no practical result, obtained partly by accident and partly through the scruples of a few mistaken but honest and sincere Liberals, and a succession of majorities upon vital questions, affecting the whole scope and tendency of our foreign and domestic policy and the existence of the ministry. In a House of 658 members, so equally divided, that the Liberal party can only count upon an absolute majority of about twenty votes, common sense tells us that it is impossible for any ministry to command a secure majority upon any question which they choose to support. Differences of opinion always exist among a numerous body, and upon many questions of minor importance it must always be in the power of an unscrupulous minority to obtain a petty triumph, by dividing with some ultra-Radical, or ultra-economical section of the ministerial phalanx. Even where the great body of the Liberal party are united, accidental causes, or the scruples of a few individuals, will always be sufficient in divisions of little practical importance, to render the result doubtful ; Such has been the case with every majority obtained by the Tories during the present session. Upon the question of Prince Albert's allowance, and upon Mr. Herries' motion for the production of financial returns, they obtained majorities by voting, in the teeth of all their own former practices, principles, and professions, with Mr. Hume and the men whom they had always been accustomed to sneer at as " economic Radicals." Upon the first division of Lord Stanley's bill, the Tory majority was obtained notoriously by surprise, the general impression having been, up to the very night of the second reading, that the noble lord would not, owing to domestic circumstances, attend in his place. In the present instance, the Tory majority of three for going into committee, was obtained by the votes of Lord Howick and Mr. C. Wood, who expressed in the course of the debate, their continued confidence in the Whig government, and their utter aversion to the policy, and especially the Irish policy, of the party with whom, on this solitary occasion, they divided. The ministerial majorities of the session have been very different. No lucky accident or surprise—no defections from the well-drilled ranks of the Conservatives, swelled their ranks on the great division which decided the question whether a Whig or Tory administration had the confidence of the House of Commons. Their majorities upon these divisions were obtained simply and solely because they had a clear, decided, indubitable majority of determined supporters in the House. What, then, have the Tories gained by their majority ? They have exasperated six millions of their fellow subjects, loosened the ties of connection between Ireland and England, revived the agitation set at rest by the mild and prudent policy of the Whigs ; but as far as their own restoration to place and power is concerned, they have not gained a single step, but, on the contrary, are more remote from it than ever.—*Chronicle.*

THE DESERTERS.

Lord Howick and Mr. Charles Wood have put their shoulders to the wheel, to help on, another stage, the bill for disfranchising Ireland. The reasons assigned by the honourable members for this perversity of conduct are by no means such as to modify the feelings occasioned by the fact itself. Lord Howick has a conscience, whatever his wrongheadedness ; but what is the use of conscience combined with wrongheadedness ? Notwithstanding the tendency of the bill to subjugate the Irish people to an anti-national minority, yet, says his lordship, " let us do that which, upon the great and eternal principles of truth, justice, and morality is right in itself." Fine words ; and no doubt to baffle and punish the consciously fictitious claimant is right in itself. But that the eternal moralities should all evaporate there, is not " right in itself." That the honest claimant should be bewildered in a maze of technicalities, misled by conflicting decisions, subjected to expensive and harassing procedure, browbeaten by his landlord, and disfrachised with a penalty for his pains, is not " right in itself." That the educated Episcopalian clergyman, with all his knowledge and acquirements, should, because his vote may be generally reckoned a safe one for the Tories, be exempted from the nice exactitude in minute particulars required of the uninstructed peasant, is not "right in itself." That a franchise frightfully small in proportion to that of England and Scotland, and at present only enjoyed by half the number that ought, by the Reform Act, to possess it, should be further cut down one-half, so as " to leave the representation in the hands of persons whose opinions differ from those of the great body of the population," is not " right in itself." And, therefore, Lord Howick's conduct in helping the bill into committee is not " right in itself." He reverses the admonition—

> To do a great right, do a little wrong,
> And curb this cruel devil of his will.

His vote goes for the sacredness of the little right and the perpetration of the great wrong. He gives the disfranchising " devil" his pound of flesh, to be " cut nearest the heart." of Ireland ; and if the patient bleed to death it is a " passing inconvenience" compared with preserving the inflexible crankiness of his lordship's crotchety conscience.—*Morning Chronicle.*

HOW TO CATCH A TARTAR—REVOLUTIONIZE CHINA.

Let us suppose that we send out a squadron—that we take the most efficient plan to make known to the Celestial Court itself that we deem ourselves insulted, and mean to have reparation for the insult—that we sail up the Yellow Sea to the point nearest Pekin ; that we " single out the vital part of our adversary, and the point of it which is most exposed ; that in that vulnerable heart we plant our dagger, so that the remotest limb shall quiver with the shock." Supposing all this, it behoves us also to consider what will be the consequences when the vibrations of that shock have passed away. We might, to be sure, perhaps without very great difficulty, effect a revolution in China. The Chinese are by no means reconciled to the Tartar yoke. We might pull down the Tartar and set a Chinaman in his place, but then, how long would the Chinaman remain ? Whee you once begin to pull down an elderly edifice, there is no saying where you are to stop. Nevertheless we are inclined to think that the latter course would be, upon the whole, the best ; and the course which a ruler or minister at once bold and able, resolute and wary, would adopt. We should send out a fleet and army (a draft of troops from India would probably be sufficient), land as near to Pekin as possible ; distribute manifestoes everywhere as we advanced, that we do not mean to plunder the property of the Chinese, or to interfere in the least with the Chinese laws and institutions ; that our sole quarrel is with the Tartar invaders ; and our object to place a Chinese on the throne instead of a Tartar ; and to restore to China whatever of her institutions or customs, abolished by the Tartars, she wished to have restored. We should march to Pekin, pluck the Tartar from his throne, place a Chinaman in his seat, and make the sole condition of giving him his empire that he would sanction free trade with all the world. We think that all this might be done at less expense than a paltry peddling indecisive measure would cost, especially if we take into account the consequences of these inefficient measures, which, like everything at first cheap and bad, are always the most expensive in the end. Whatever the British government mean to do, we conceive it to be sound advice to them to " do it quickly." On the point of reducing the Chinese to an acquiescence in those rules by which civilized nations conduct their intercourse, all parties are agreed. This has appeared even from the terms of Sir J. Graham's late factious and most unwarrantable attack upon the ministry. And as this has become the unavoidable duty of any minister, Whig or Tory, we have only to express our hope that it may be executed in the most effective and rapid manner. For the sake of humanity, the contest, if contest there is to be, must be as short as the employment of vast resources can make it. We have less to revenge ourselves for the past, than, to secure our position for the future. Nothing can do this so well as the display of our power to punish, and then, but not till then, our readiness to pardon.—*British and Foreign Review.*

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

MR. WAGHORN'S LETTERS TO THE ENGLISH PRESS.—Egypt under Mehemet Ali has already become a secondary power, and from its central position as regards our Eastern interests, to my thinking, is likely to become much greater. Already is Egypt more powerful by land and sea than Spain and Portugal put together. The general opinion of England appears to me in error with respect to Egypt ;—it thinks that the power of Egypt will die with Mehemet Ali. No, it will not. Mehemet Ali has one son, Ibrahim, aged 46, commanding-in-chief of his armies, every way qualified to carry out his father's enlightened views ; —another son, Said Bey, aged 19, commanding a ship of eighty guns, is also promising ;—a grandson, Abbas Pasha, aged 28, Governor of Cairo, the post of trust next to the command of the armies. There are many of the great men of Fgypt married and intermarried into the female branche of Mehemet Ali's family, and he has several grand children, who are sons of Ibrahim and Abbas, Pass has before named. All these are brought up to, and at a proper age are sworn to maintain, the regenerating principles of Egypt, and certainly they are all fitting to succeed Mehemet Ali. During my sojourn in Egypt off and on, since 1829 (eleven years), I have seen its rise, and monthly can trace fresh proof of its further rise. The resources of that country are very great, the soil even of which has always belonged to the governing authority, since sold to it by its people in the days of Pharoah, as proved by the 17th chap. of Genesis from the 20th to 24th verses. As then, so it has been through all Egyptian, Roman, and succeeding dynasties, till now, and this, and no other cause has kept up the wretchedness of its inhabitants in those successive generations, because the people have always been slaves to its soil for the benefit of the government, and not themselves. Within the last year, Mehemet Ali, even in a state of warfare, has begun to alter this. There are now English and French firms in Egypt farming portions of its lands, varying from 10,000 (ten thousand) acres to 3,000 acres ; and if the Pasha could only be relieved from his warlike attitude, I have heard him often declare, that freedom of the soil to the Egyptian people should be the signal of relief and happiness to them.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF YORK MINSTER BY FIRE.

YORK, THURSDAY MORNING.

Last night, about nine o'clock, an alarm was given that this venerable pile was again on fire. The alarm was raised by two or three boys, who observed a light in the belfry of the building, which they considered a remarkable circumstance at that hour of the night, and immediately intimated their suspicions to the passers by amongst whom was one of the bellringers to the minster. The alarm was found to be too true, the fire bell was rung, and the news " The minster on fire," ran through the streets with a perpetual echo ; messengers were instantly despatched for the fire engines ; the soldiers, the police, and the officers connected with the cathedral. In a remarkably short space of time the Yorkshire, the York and North of England, and the barrack engines were on the spot, and the special railway train was despatched to Leeds for engines from that town. A plentiful supply of water was instantly at hand, and by the excellent arrangements made, the crowds which were immediately attracted to the spot were alike prevented from risking their own lives and retarding the operation of the fire-engines.

On investigation it was found that the fire had originated and was very rapidly progressing in the belfry of the minster, at the south western end. To this part, therefore, two of the engines were instantly called into requisition, but notwithstanding their exertions, the flame spread so rapidly that within an hour that elegant part of the venerable building was reduced to a mere shell, the falling of the bells, carrying along with them the floor and woodwork, materially increasing the conflagration, and causing alarm and dismay amongst the owners of the adjoining property. At first it was hoped that the fire might be confined to this part, but the hope was soon found to be vain. In a very short time the roof of the nave was in a blaze, and the lead with which it was covered poured, in red-hot masses on the marble floor below ; several of the windows being broken, and the wood-work seriously injured. Great fears were next expressed for the great lantern-towers, which, it was stated, contained highly combustible materials, and which, if ignited, would have caused the destruction of the entire fabric. The firemen were accordingly directed to play on the roof along which the flames were spreading, to prevent them from reaching this tower, and, happily, the unremitting exertions and courageous conduct of the firemen secured the object.

For three long hours the flames continued without abatement, presenting, amidst the darkness of the night, a grand and awful spectacle, far exceeding in sublimity that presented when this venerable pile was before partially destroyed by the hand of the incendiary fanatic Martin, or that which issued forth on the occasion of the late destruction of the Royal Exchange in London. About two o'clock this morning the flames were partially got under ; but the engines are still on the spot when our account left York.

The lord mayor, several of the magistrates, the dignitaries of the cathedral, and other highly influential gentlemen, were promptly on the spot, and did all in their power to prevent the cathedral from becoming a heap of ruins ; and the inhabitants generally assisted with cheerfulness and pleasure in working the engines, and otherwise endeavouring to extinguish the fire.

The damage done must be immense, but its amount cannot, of course, be at present estimated. The interior of the building is, however, greatly injured as well as the exterior, and many thousands will be required to render this minster again what it was in former days. Indeed this it never can be again, as its ancient architectural decorations never can be successfully restored. The belfry tower, the roof of the nave, many of the windows, and some of the interior, are destroyed—or left mere skeletons, relics of their former grandeur and beauty.

As to the origin of the conflagration, that, at present, remains in mystery. Workmen from Leeds have lately been repairing the clock, and one of those, it is stated, was at work on the evening shortly before the fire commenced, in the belfry, where it originated. But it is generally supposed, from the rapidity with which the flames spread, that this is the diabolical act of an incendiary.

It is somewhat singular that at the very time this fire commenced, a great Protestant meeting was being held in the Festival Concert-room, at which about 1,500 persons were present. During the proceedings an announcement was made that a fire had taken place in the city ; then a gentleman stated that this was a hoax, and as it was supposed to have been played by some Roman Catholics, the audience cheered this corrected statement, and remained. It being whishpered, however, that the minster was on fire (which but few were credulous enough to believe,) the lord mayor went out to ascertain the fact, when he returned with the painful declaration that the original announcement was true. The auditory instantly arose and rushed out of the building, many of them being afterwards most actively engaged in extinguishing the flames. At present suspicion attaches to no individual, but no doubt full inquiry will be made in the course of to-morrow into the particulars. The result we shall present to our readers.

Several rumours are prevalent, which we decline giving until the matter has received a thorough investigation. During the night the streets have been crowded, and hundreds of individuals have poured into the city from the adjoining district. On the last fire in the cathedral the choir and east-end were destroyed ; this time the conflagration has been confined to the opposite part of the building.

The fire was extinguished at seven o'clock when our account left.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

THURSDAY.

During the whole of this day the city has been in a state of the most feverish excitement. The fire was got under about four o'clock this morning, but at eight a great part of the ruins were still smouldering in their ashes. On looking at the interior the scene presented was of the most melancholy interest ; instead of the " fretted vault" which formerly adorned the building, above was nothing but the canopy

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of heaven, and the sun shone with unclouded lustre on the ruins of this once glorious temple. Every pillar in the noble nave was more or less impaired and disfigured by the ravages of the fire; the windows were broken in several places, and the whole of the belfry was completely gutted, exhibiting a melancholy wreck of its former glory.

It is somewhat singular that the part of the building in which the fire originated was that at first selected by Jonathan Martin for applying the incendiary torch, but without effect. The ground adjacent to the fabric was crowded with persons anxious for correct information, but these were excluded from seeing the ruins within. Amongst the thousands which thronged the streets we observed many strangers; indeed, the event is calculated to bring antiquaries and men of letters from the most remote corner of the kingdom.

There is still nothing but rumour as to the origin of the fire. At noon to-day the lord mayor and the Rev. Charles Hawkins, the canon residentiary, conducted an investigation in the council chamber at the Guildhall; but it was kept private, reporters being refused admittance. It is understood, however, that nothing was elicited to implicate any parties in the diabolical act of incendiarism.

It is fortunate that the roof of the nave is unconnected with the lantern tower; had it been otherwise, there can be no doubt that the screen and the organ would have been destroyed, and in all probability the entire fabric, for the choir being once ignited, the fine trellis-work, and the large quantity of wood used in its erection, would have caused a flame which, it is probable, could not have been extinguished until the venerable minster had become a heap of ruins.

We have not heard it even whispered what steps will be taken for its restoration. The very reverend the dean (Dr. Cockburn) is at present in the south of England; and of course no step will be taken in the matter without consulting that dignitary. We have heard that the damage cannot be repaired under at least 100,000*l.*; but no correct estimate can yet be given. The loss, however, will be enormous; but the nobility and gentry of Yorkshire will doubtless contribute liberally to the restoration of this venerable fabric, which is the glory of the country, the admiration of the stranger, and the pride of the city; under whose floors repose the great and mighty of the olden time, within whose walls kings have been crowned, and which abounds with rich historical recollections.

Many speculations are indulged by the citizens as to the feelings which Jonathan Martin could have heard of this event, had he still been living in the asylum where he was confined. It is but 11 years since his hand consigned a portion of the minster to ruins, and the announcement that it was again on fire was received by many with the same incredulous apathy which characterised the inhabitants when the announcement was made in 1829. It is conjectured that the roof of the nave might have been preserved had the supply of water been ready, but it was above an hour before the engines could commence efficient operations. To remedy a similar deplorable inconvenience, some steps will now be taken; but it will illustrate the old Yorkshire adage of "locking the stable-door when the horse is gone."

A public meeting of the citizens will, no doubt, shortly be held. Should anything further transpire, I will send you particulars by the next post for another edition.—*Sunday Times, May* 24.

LOVE IN A TUB; OR, THE "LUSHY" LOBSTER.

Those perambulating bluebottles, the New Police, are far more celebrated for their gallantry and amative propensities than for their skill, tact, and discrimination in the detection of crime. Your raw lobster is a shrewd tactician in his amours, and in making love to the servant maids on his "beat," invariably has an eye to the "cupborda." A short time back,——street, Russell-square, was at night under the zealous guardianship of a broad shouldered lobster of the Yorkshire breed, who, being somewhat good looking, and not over burdened with bashfulness, speedily got on good terms with the female domestics, and never went off duty without having his pockets laden with what is significantly termed "broken victuals." Betsy, the black-eyed, rosy cheeked housemaid, at No. 10, as she adjusted her ringlets at the kitchen-glass, inwardly confessed that he was a "a werry nice young man;" while the fat cook, at No. 14, who had become desperate—as well she might, for her age, it was darkly hinted, approximated very closely upon forty—took care to secure primest slices off the shoulder of mutton for her pet lobster. The black-eyed damsel at No. 10 hearing this, became a victim to the greeneyed monster. Resolving to circumvent the fat lady in her designs, she invited the big Yorkshireman to come and take tea in the kitchen when he was at leisure. The wily bluebottle saw which way the "cat jumped," and accepted the invitation, a particular evening being selected when "master and missus were gone to a party." He proceeded to the house, and was let in by way of the area steps by the enamoured housemaid, and found a snug *cozy* party already assembled at tea. After the bohea paraphernalia was cleared away, sundry bottles of wine were produced from the "governor's" cellar, and the glass and joke went gaily round. The pay of a common policeman does not admit of his indulging in wine every day, our lobster therefore determined upon making the most of the opportunity, and secure a "skinfull." The effect of this resolution soon became manifest by his noisy demeanour. He at length volunteered a song, but before he could half get through that favourite Yorkshire ditty, "Hodge and his leather breeches," a thundering rat-tat came at the street-door, which excited general alarm. "That's master, I knows his knock quite well," exclaimed Mary, the nurserymaid, confused; "whatever shall we do," A retreat was now the order of the day, or more rather the night, and the company proceeded to conceal themselves in the best way they could, except the policeman, who, thanks to the wine, was heroically drunk, and expressed his determination to stand his ground and face the devil. Betsy seeing the state her lover was in, implored him to hide himself, to which he at last consented, and was duly stowed away in a large empty tub in the back kitchen, and like Falstaff in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, covered over with foul linen. He remained in the tub for some time; at length, fancying the coast clear he ventured out, and was in the act of ascending the area steps when, being unable to maintain his equilibrium, he fell on to the top of the water butt, the lid of which being somewhat decayed broke in, and the "lushy" lobster was immersed in his native element. In the mean time the master of the house had got an inkling of what was going on bellow, and accordingly descended into the kitchen, and hearing a splash outside he went into the area just as the unlucky peeler was extricating his carcase from the water butt "Who are you?" said the gentleman. "Humphrey Stalegrub of the Q division, please yer honour," said the lobster. "Whait as is you are after in my water butt?" "I cotched a young warmint a robbing your dust-hole, and when he seed me he bolted into the water butt and I arter him," said the bluebottle shivering in his boots. "Indeed," said the gentleman, "and I advise you to bolt from my premises as speedily as possible." The Yorkshireman took the hint and made himself scarce immediately, not very well pleased with his "love in a tub" adventure. Betsy, the house maid, was discharged without a character on the following morning, and upon making enquiries subsequently relative to her lover, had the felicity of learning that he was a married man with two children. The poor girl having forfeited her character, was unable to procure another situation, and after undergoing great privations was ultimately obliged to resort to prostitution, in order to obtain a miserable and guilty subsistence. The above case, which is substantially true, contains a useful lesson to unsophisticated girls, not to be deluded by the flattery and plausibility of "nice young men," a though they may sport the blue and white livery of the commissioners of police.—*Ibid.*

CONFESSIONS OF A SPY.

COLLECTED BY AN——OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

"THERE is no occupation that produces excitement but possesses some charm to the individual engaged in it—just as Fitz-James says, in Walter Scott's Lady of the Lake:

Or, if the path be dangerous know,
The danger's self were lure alone!

But, sir, of all undertakings that have their fascinations, as well as their difficulties and perils, there are, perhaps none to surpass, the distinguished office of Government Spy—not only on account of its extreme importance, but also for its risks, and the masquerade changes which he is constantly compelled to adopt. When I first visited Paris it was as an adventurer, although my main object was the discovery of Louise, but now, on my, second entrance to that capital, I felt that I was not a mere vagabond, engaged in a doubtful pursuit, but employed on a mission of material consequence—for, having committed my instructions and the contents of the packet to memory, I became fully acquainted with the nature of my embassy.

"I found all Paris rejoicing—it had been a day of festival amongst the citizens, who were testifying their gladness on the arrival of the intelligence from the frontier that the combined armies of Austria and Prussia had entirely quitted France, and General Dumourier was close upon their retreat. It was no difficult task, amidst the universal excitement, to escape observation; but to prevent recognition, should I chance to meet with any of my old associates I assumed false sandy whiskers—my own not having then grown—so as to give an entirely different aspect to my countenance, and a wig of the same hue, whilst my dress gave me the appearance of a domestic, so as in no way to attract attention. My business was to obtain the most correct information of the feeling at Paris—to ascertain, as far as was practicable, the actual condition of the Royal Family, and the probability, if any existed, of their getting away. I was also to try and discover the secret agency that was carried on between this country and the Republicans in the French capital.

"Mr. Pitt had not anticipated a war with France; for the Government in England had stood neuter during the revolutionary struggle of the people in Paris against their Sovereign and the noblesse—in fact, there had been ample employment at home to watch the disaffected, who reckoned many of high rank and great wealth amongst their numbers. But the fearful massacre which took place in the French capital on the night of the 2nd September, (when the prisons were forced open, and between 2000 and 3000 victims perished, under the brutal sanction of Danton, the misnomered minister of justice,) awoke the population of England to a sense of the horrors that would await their own country, should encouragement be given to revolutionary mania of the day. The aristocracy also took the alarm: nor were the clergy idle: for the former feared a repetition of the levelling system, which would destroy their order, and the latter dreaded the abandonment of all religious principles, and the destruction of the Establishment—whilst every loyal subject saw cause for apprehension that the Monarch whom they loved, and the constitution which they venerated, were alike in danger of falling before the overwhelming torrent of democracy which threatened to inundate the land. Still Mr. Pitt was desirous of maintaining peace, even contrary to the wishes of the King; and at my interview with him, previous to my undertaking my mission, he had remarked that 'war should only be made in the last extremity, when it was no longer possible to preserve the peace of Europe.'

"My despatches were for the unfortunate Louis, but addressed to Monsieur Pierre Barnave, one of the Commissioners, who had been appointed to bring back the King from Varennes, after his flight from Paris, and had, as a matter of precaution, rode in the same carriage with the Royal Family, who were much gratified by his manly and forbearing deportment towards them; and he subsequently became the friend and agent of the beautiful Marie Antoinette. I had frequently heard Barnave in the senate, where he had strenuously asserted 'the rights of man,' and constantly manifested himself one of the most implacable enemies of the court and the religious orders. Young ardent, and brave, he was touched by the misfortunes of the fallen Monarch, but more so by the character and beauty of the Queen, and he earnestly, though secretly, strove to redeem his error. I had no difficulty in finding him on the very night of my arrival, as I was well acquainted with his residence, and having sent in a small pink card, with a peculiar cypher, I was admitted without hesitation, and found him in company with Latour-Maubourg, whom by sight I also knew, but was then unacquainted with his favourable sentiments towards the Royal Family.

"'You have communications to make,' said Barnave, in a tone of the inquiry, and holding the card in his hand, 'of what nature are they?'

"'They are for Monsieur's ——' I was proceeding to say 'private information,' but he suddenly stopped me, by exclaiming, as he looked earnestly at his companion,

"'You must be a stranger in Paris to use that designation—it is abolished—we have no Monsieurs now—no title le same. —no except that of citizen—I am citizen Barnave,' and he gave me a scrutinizing glance that plainly indicated that he sustipected me.

"'I wish to speak to citizen Barnave in private' said I, at the same time putting on a quiet look of confidence.

"'I have no secrets from my friend,' he replied, as he waved his hand towards his companion, 'This is Monsieur—Bah! I mean the *citizen* Latour-Maubourg.'

"'The features of both are familiar to me,' responded I, 'but my mission is to you alone, and to none other can I tell it.'

"'It is well,' said he, as he arose from the table at which they had been sitting, 'we will retire into the next apartment; and he politely bowed as he extended his hand to direct me to precede him.

"My commission was soon executed, and from him I learned the state of party, and the imprisonment of the Royal Family, as well as the apparently utter hopelessness of the monarchical cause, although Barnave still cherished ideas that the Constitutionalists would triumph, and the King be saved. After an interview of about half an hour, he requested me to return on the following evening, and I took my leave deeply impressed with favourable feelings towards the talented Frenchman. He was but little in stature, and very young in years—scarcely more than one-and-twenty—but his influence with his party was gigantic; and, though possessed of the most perfect suavity of manner, yet at times he was terrible in his denunciations. There was nothing of the frivolity of youth about him—he had gained the sagacity of age during the days in which revolution progressed, and, without affecting the slovenly manners of the republican, then so prevalent, ve always appeared neat and clean, and, as he was good looking, and pleasant in his features, he generally rendered himself agreeable to all. Such was Barnave.

"On quitting his residence, a certain recklessness induced me to seek my old haunts, and I was proceeding towards the obscure street in which I formerly lodged, when I became aware that I was weary, and required rest, yet I was fully sensible there would be no safety for me should they discover the place to which I retired for the night. It was evident, by their manœuvres, that I was suspected, and, as they did not seize me at once, I conjectured that they purposed watching my proceedings, under the expectation of ascertaining whether I had employers or accomplices. Thus self-advised I sauntered carelessly along, amusing myself with the different groups that were enjoying the fête, and exchanging congratulations on the invincibility of *la belle France*.

"At length, quite wearied, I entered a wine-house, to refresh myself, and my followers promptly did the same, but for some time they kept aloof from me, till I invited them to drink, and then we entered cheerfully into conversation on passing events. Indirectly they hinted that they were Royalists in principles; but I was not to be easily deluded: for, though I was unknown to them, I quickly detected in their persons two subordinate agents, acting as spies for the Jacobin Club. Now I became the downright democrat, and inveighed with great bitterness against courts and crowns, as the hotbed and fruit of despotism. Still I could plainly perceive they were not satisfied, and, trusting too much to their real character, they overdid the thing, by replying aloud to the language I had used. This was precisely what I wanted—the wine-house was very full of company, and I had not been long in discovering that the class of persons that I had got amongst was chiefly composed of those who prided themselves on being 'citizens.' I answered my opponents with great energy, and, jumping on a chair, addressed the assembly in terms that were calculated to inflame the passions of the lower orders. To be sure my harangue was little more than mere verbiage, and made up of high-sounding words, expressive of the advantages of liberty and equality and the rights of man I found that I was listened to with attention, and there was occasionally some applause; but when I spoke of the retreat of the allies, and discomfiture of the emigrant Princes, the roof shook again with their plaudits, and it was apparent that the period had arrived in which I should be enabled to turn the tables on my watchers. Changing the subject, I adverted to Monsieur *Veto*, (as they called the ill-fated Louis) and his adherents, whom I condemned, in unmeasured terms, as having brought every monstrous evil upon France, and then attracted attention to the pair of agents, as supporters of the Royalist cause.

"The burst now took place as I had expected—a general rush was made towards them—the apartment was instantly in the greatest confusion—in vain the men endeavoured to declare themselves; their voices were drowned in the universal uproar, and though there were some individuals present acquainted with their persons and pursuits, and strove hard to press forward to their rescue, yet this did but increase the tumult. I saw them grappled by four or five stout fellows, whose ferocious looks bespoke their nature, and then I contrived to slip out, and pass into the open street. The darkness of an obscure alley enabled me to remove my yellow wig and whiskers, which were deposited in my pockets, a red cap replaced my hat, which I left behind me in the recess, and I once more essayed to find myself a lodging.

"Pleased with my escape, as well as with my triumph, I hastened onwards, till observing the door of a decent residence stand invitingly open, I boldly entered it, for the purpose of making inquiry. There was no one to oppose my advance; and being nearly worn down with fatigue, I ascended the stairs under the hope that I might find some corner in which to deposit my weary limbs It was near midnight; but the glimmering of a lamp in the hall directed my way, till a turn in the staircase obscured the light, and all before me was utter darkness. I stood a few minutes to listen; but not the least sound, even of breathing, could I hear; and everything within was so tranquil that I suspected the place was deserted, or perhaps the family had not yet returned from the festival. I descended again, to fetch the lamp, but it was too securely fastened to be removed; and I had therefore no alternative but to make the best of my shelter, or to renew my out-door's search, for which I was by no means in the humour. Securing the entrance, I again mounted the stairs, and, groping my way, gained access to a chamber, in which, by feeling round the wall, I discovered the recess containing the bed, which was much tumbled, and I sat down upon the edge of it, to reflect on what I had best do. Whilst thus engaged, a heavy stifling groan sounded at no great distance from me; and I own that, for the moment, my heart sickened with alarm. But everything remaining quiet for some minutes afterwards, sleep overpowered me, and I was soon insensible to the world and all its passing events. Yet my dreams were not of the most pleasant nature. there was at times a mingling of faint shrieks and convulsive sobs, that were not ideal, though they were, in a great measure, connected with my vision. My weariness and the wine I had drank produced a state of stupor rather than refreshing sleep; and it was of that kind that causes confusion to the faculties,—or rather, I should say, so completely benumbs them, as to render it difficult to distinguish between facts which might actually occur and the delusions of the imagination. Sometimes I fancied myself perfectly awake, and beheld figures moving cautiously about the room, though there was scarcely any light; and then my brain seemed to whirl with terrific spectacles of blood, and mangled bodies, and horrible murders. There was a dreadful and distressing reality in my suffering, and yet my limbs refused to do their office. I laid quite motionless; every power of volition was chained; and the more palpable appeared the scene, the faster my fetters were riveted. I saw the reeking knife of the assassin fititing before my eyes, yet could not fix a a single feature of his countenance, its changes were so rapid and so various. I beheld the weapon raised above my heart,—and at that moment a bloody hand was pressed upon my face In an instant I sprang up, and by the dim gleams of a small taper, the object of my vision stood revealed before me: he had touched me, and broke the spell. There was a piece of black gauze, or crape, over the lower part of his face: he had black bushy hair, that passed under his chin, the top of his head was bald, and a long dark cloak enveloped his person: the stiletto was firmly clutched in his grasp. To see all this was but the occupation of a moment, as he retreated backwards towards the taper; but before he reached it I had witnessed more. Casting a hasty and wild glance around me, I saw the bodies of two females lying near the middle of the floor, their white dresses in many places saturated with blood, whilst a dark crimson pool had collected together till it had congealed,—though little streams still oozed out in various directions. At a few feet from them was the body of a man, also murdered; and I could not doubt but the murderer, or one of the murderers, was even then before me.

"Have you never experienced, Sir, what it was to be dozing in your cabin at sea, during a gale of wind, and, what with the roar of the waters and the plunging of the ship, your mind has been actively engaged, as if some certain danger hung impending over you? Suddenly you have been aroused by the crash of falling spars; and instantly hurrying upon deck, have been, as it were, prepared by your previous dreaming at once to calculate the extent of mischief, and promptly to apply the most ready means to avert further disasters. Something of a similar nature now attended me. I became immediately acquainted with the full extent of my hazard, and, jumping from the bed, stood ready to defend myself: but he had gained the light, and extinguished it, so that we remained the living with the dead,—the murderer and his victims, in impenetrable darkness. I listened for his footsteps, expecting an attack: I even held my breath, but could detect no sound whatever. I would not speak, lest I should thereby guide him towards me; and as silently as possible I shifted my berth away from the spot where he had seen me standing. Thus I continued for, I think, nearly half-an-hour; but not the slightest sound could be heard, except once I fancied that I could distinguish the closing of a door. At length, the approach of another light along the outer passage enabled me to glance round the apartment: the bodies still laid extended in the cold embrace of death, but the man was gone. A sickly faintness, arising from apprehensions of supernatural agency, crept over my frame, and made me tremble: but, shaking off this weakness, I tried to nerve myself for the encounter which I felt convinced was about to ensue. I had no means of defence except my pocket-knife; and this I held open in my hand, determined not to part with my life very easily, but to resist whilst strength remained. There was no enemy, however, to encounter. A female, bearing a lamp, entered the room. She was plainly habited; and her bonnet and cloak was still on her, as if she had just quitted the street. I could not at first see her face, as she was sideways to me; and, fearing to alarm her, I did not move. She advanced a pace or two, and then stopped short, as she held the lamp up and contemplated the horrible spectacle. A shriek escaped her: she drew back, crouching with dread; and then looking wildly around, the light fell full upon her features, and I beheld Louise de Foe. In a moment I had forgotten everything but herself; and, rushing to clasp her in my arms, I fell prostrate over one of the bodies, and came heavily to the ground. Again I sprang up, but all was darkness. I heard her shrieks, as she hurried away. I called upon her name,—entreated her to return,—but still the sounds receded; and as well as I was able I followed them. But suddenly all was once more quiet. I descended the stairs: the hall-lamp continued to burn. The door was fastened; and I was about to open it, but, glancing at my clothes, I perceived that many parts were marked with blood.

(*To be continued.*)

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